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ESTABLISHED 1887

Surplus Is a 'Time Bomb,' EC Warns Japan

By Steven Brull

TOKYO — As Japan reported Tuesday a further surge in its trade surplus, the European Community's top diplomat in Tokyo warned that the trade imbalance was a "time bomb" that could destroy bilateral relations.

Japan's trade surplus expanded by a greater-than-expected 39.4 percent in January from a year earlier to \$5.3 billion. The figure, swollen by exports of office equipment and a sharp falloff in imports such as European cars, was the highest ever for January and the 25th successive expansion of the monthly surplus, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

United States. He said these should come "the sooner the better" and "certainly" before the summit meeting of the seven leading industrial nations in Tokyo in July.

in more than a year. Exports to Asia, economically the fastest growing region in the world, grew 6.1 percent, led by microchips, cars and ships. Japanese imports of petroleum products, meat and other goods, meanwhile, were depressed by sluggish demand and dipped 4.9 percent.

Clinton Gives America The Bad News on Tax

Markets Wince, Dow Plunges 82

Increases Will Hit All Over \$30,000

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — An epidemic of Clintonitis swept through financial markets on Tuesday as they assessed the new president's intentions to raise taxes to pay for government programs and reduce the U.S. budget deficit.

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Tuesday that his economic program would not mean "raw pain" for his countrymen, but he said his aides continued to reveal new layers of intended tax increases, including larger levies on the wealthy than had been anticipated and the possibility of higher taxes to pay for a health care program.



UN CONVOY SITS TIGHT — Stalled for the third day, a UN food convoy help starving Bosnians. A second UN convoy set out from Belgrade, also carrying food and medicine, as the UN tried to put pressure on Serbs. Page 2.

Kiosk

Yeltsin Seeks To Share Power

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia called Tuesday for an urgent session of the country's highest legislature to try to end a power struggle with his parliamentary rival.

UN Inspectors to Challenge Baghdad

By Paul Lewis
UNITED NATIONS, New York — United Nations arms inspectors plan to challenge Iraq's refusal to let them fly helicopters over Baghdad, setting the scene for a possible confrontation with Iraq just days after President Saddam Hussein said he wanted better relations with Washington, officials here said.

weapons inspectors for undeclared Scud missiles that the special commission thinks Iraq has hidden, based on intelligence reports from the United States and its allies.

that he believed that "we can pave the way for building better relations based on mutual respect and the exchange of legitimate interests regardless of what has happened."

General News

UN peacekeeping troops turn over three southern villages to Lebanese.

Entertainment

James Belushi, now on Broadway, is still paying his stage dues.

Special Report

Despite the EC's single market, the mobility of teachers and students has not yet arrived in Europe. Pages 11-19.

Table with 2 columns: Dow Jones (Down 82.94, 3,309.49) and Trib Index (Down 0.22%, 90.89)

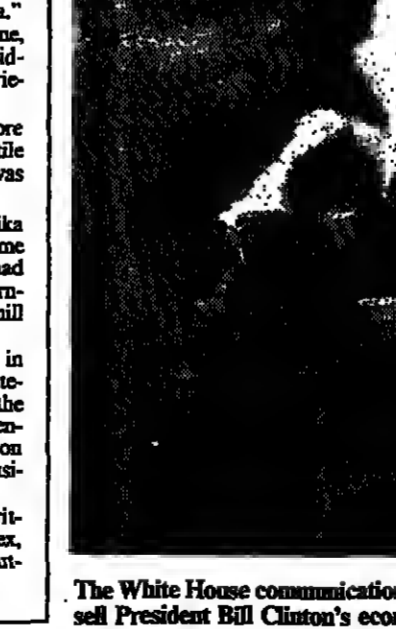
Table with 2 columns: The Dollar (New York, 1.628; London, 1.4185; Frankfurt, 1.4185; Zurich, 1.4185) and Trib Index (Down 0.22%, 90.89)

Amerika: It's Going, Gone

By Stephen Kinzer
Amerika, Germany — After long years of proud success, Amerika is in evident decline. Years of misrule by short-sighted ideologues have led to economic collapse. Unemployment is chronic, and many residents fear that worse times lie ahead.

other, "We're off to Amerika." The town didn't have a name, and after a while they just decided to call it Amerika," Mr. Friedrich said.

The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, center, preparing for a television appearance on Tuesday to help sell President Bill Clinton's economic plan.



The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, center, preparing for a television appearance on Tuesday to help sell President Bill Clinton's economic plan. With him for the news broadcast was the president's press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.

Some Pioneers of the Race-Integrated Military Draw the Line at Homosexuals

By Lynne Duke
WASHINGTON — Calvin A. H. Waller, a retired lieutenant general, entered the U.S. Army in 1959, nine years after black and white military units were merged to end decades of racial segregation. Still, blacks like him were viewed with a "jaundiced eye" and treated like second-class soldiers, he says.

ual behavior is not compatible with military service. He says he believes the ban on homosexuals in the military should not be lifted. And when it comes to gay activists and their supporters suggesting that blacks should naturally support their efforts to win acceptance in the military, he says such a comparison is like "apples and oranges."

He added, however, "When gays want to openly have their lifestyle foisted upon soldiers and airmen, then I draw the line."

Colin L. Powell, they draw sharp distinctions among race, sexual orientation and the kind of discrimination each status draws.

kins suggested, as have gay activists, that blacks ought not have no question about the gay issue.

Julius W. Becton, retired army lieutenant general, said he too found the comparison "offensive." Now president of Prairie View A&M University near Houston, he joined the military in 1943, when all units were racially segregated and white officers routinely called black soldiers "boys." This kind of treatment came simply because of skin color, a characteristic that blacks could not change in order to escape discrimination.

Serbs Hold Firm On Blocking Food To Bosnia Muslims

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SPLIT, Croatia — Serb commanders in Bosnia on Thursday continued blocking a United Nations food convoy from reaching a besieged valley where as many as 40,000 Muslims have been cut off from relief shipments since the war began 10 months ago.

The Serbs apparently want to starve the Cerka valley into capitulation.

"If these people don't receive any aid, they certainly will become the next wave of refugees," said Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

One UN convoy was still stranded at the Drina River frontier between Bosnia and Serbia after Bosnian Serb militia stopped it from crossing on Sunday, Reuters reported. Although a second group of trucks was allowed over the river by the Serbs on Tuesday, UN officials fear that convoy may be halted short of its destination.

Last week, more than 5,000 Muslims who had been trapped in Cerka managed to flee the valley and arrived in government-held territory. They were suffering from scurvy, lice and frostbite, and some of them had been wounded along the way by Serb shells, gunfire and mines.

Cerka, the convoy's objective, is one of a few pockets of Muslim resistance in eastern Bosnia.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, and his patron, President Slobodan Milosevic, are blaming the Cerka aid impasse on local Serb commanders beyond their control. Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Milosevic, who have been accused by human rights investigators of being war criminals, claim that they have given orders for the convoy to pass through.

But UN officials do not accept the excuses.

"The culpability rests with the political leadership," said Mr. Kessler, speaking by telephone from Zagreb. "The trail leads directly to Serb political headquarters at Pale, he said.

Meanwhile, the Muslim-dominated city council in Bosnia's capital continues to refuse to distribute relief food to its malnourished citizens. Sarajevo officials say they are keeping food from their own people to show solidarity with starving Muslims elsewhere in Bosnia and to focus attention on the UN's refusal to use force to deliver aid.

UN officials, who suspended an airlift of food to Sarajevo because

food is piling up in its warehouses, are criticizing Bosnian officials for increasing the level of human suffering. Sylvana Foa, a UN refugee office spokeswoman, said at a press conference in Geneva that the Bosnian government was "playing politics with humanitarian aid."

The Bosnians respond by saying that the suffering of their own people is the only weapon that they still have to jolt the international community into action.

Quarrel in Moscow

The Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozhev, criticized what he called "demagogic" support for Serbia by some members of the Russian parliament and appealed for an even-handed approach, news agencies reported.

He said in Moscow that he hoped that in the parliament "a majority of reasonable people understand that an even-handed policy is the only one for Yugoslavia."

"Unconditional support for one of the Slav peoples against all the other peoples of Yugoslavia" must be avoided at all costs, he added.

Russia's special envoy, Vitali Churkin, left for New York to join international peace talks on Bosnia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Leader of Bosnia To Be Gore Guest

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Bill Clinton is to visit Washington as the guest of Vice President Al Gore at the end of this week before joining the Balkan peace talks here next week for the first time, diplomats and officials said Tuesday.

The Bosnian leader, who had refused even to attend the negotiations while the incoming Clinton administration was reviewing its Bosnia policy, still insists he will not lead his government's delegation at the UN and only intends to look in briefly at the talks.

But now that President Bill Clinton has dashed his hopes that the United States might intervene militarily on his side in the civil war, the two Balkan mediators, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, want Mr. Zvezdovic to stay on longer for negotiations with Bosnia's Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, and Mate Boban, the Croatian leader, on their peace plan.



A man bringing a relative's body back from the Croatian front lines Tuesday. Government troops clashed with rebel Serbs in Dalmatia.

New Rich in Belgrade Bank on Sanctions

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Ask Dajana Milanovic what she thinks of the United Nations' economic sanctions against Yugoslavia and chances are that in a candid moment, after making the standard Belgrade complaint that they are unjust, she will admit that the spottily enforced measures have been very, very good to her.

Zipping around Belgrade in her Mercedes-Benz, gracing magazine covers with stacks of Western cash in hand, Mrs. Milanovic is just one of a number of Yugoslavs who have clearly managed to strike it rich, for a time at least, despite the economic turmoil and sanctions.

"The Kennedy got rich during prohibition," said Slavica Vujicic, a spokeswoman at Dajana Bank, owned by Mrs. Milanovic. "The time is right for extra profits here now because the sanctions have made some goods very expensive."

Each working day, long lines of people wait as much as 15 hours outside Dajana's doors to deposit hard currency and Yugoslav dinars at interest rates that must rank among the world's highest.

For a one-year deposit in dollars or other hard currencies, Dajana promises a fixed rate of 14 percent a month.

The offer has attracted savers from Yugoslavia, Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria and even Switzerland, Croatia and Slovenia, Ms. Vujicic said. Busloads of Hungarians have made excursions to Belgrade to go to the bank.

"Dajana has 14 million savers and 1,000 employees," she said. "This is not a spider web of a bank. It's not going to disappear overnight."

The population of the new Yugoslavia, which consists mainly of Serbia and Montenegro, is about 10.4 million.

Mrs. Milanovic's apparent success has coincided with a dramatic rise in inflation and unemployment in Yugoslavia that is a result more of its Communist leaders' mismanagement than of sanctions imposed in May 1992 over Belgrade's military support for Serbian forces who were carving up neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. The United States last week called for the sanctions to be tightened.

Unemployment is said to be more than 40 percent. Yugoslav government figures show production in December 1992 falling 23 percent below that of December 1991, but unofficial estimates say the real drop was perhaps twice that.

The dinar's inflation rate has broken through 23,000 percent annually. The currency, whose exchange rate has slipped from about 2,100 to the dollar to 13,000 in the last eight weeks, is no longer accepted for purchases of many durable goods.

Huge factory complexes have gone quiet, and most production lines still working are only filling warehouses with unsold goods.

The protégés of Serbia's hard-line nationalist president, Slobodan Milosevic, have so far kept people quiet by printing and distributing ever-increasing amounts of money, thereby stoking the hyperinflation, and blaming the sanctions for the country's economic problems.

Though Mrs. Milanovic, a former bookkeeper, denies that her bank has any links with the Milosevic government, Belgrade newspapers repeatedly show her socializing with government leaders, and she has nothing but praise for the Serbian president.

"I am proud that Slobodan Milosevic exists and that I got to know him as a person," she said in an interview this month with a local student newspaper. "He is something to admire and the right man for Serbia."

Mrs. Milanovic, who refused to be interviewed for this article, has said her wealth is a result simply of her skill at spotting sound investments.

Economists and Western diplomats, however, say the reasons include contacts with Serbian officials, some pyramid schemes, the financing of some highly profitable sanctions-busting deals and possibly money-laundering and the financing of arms and drug deals.

"These are the only areas where you can have a rate of return at this order of magnitude," a Western diplomat said, explaining that in a pyramid scheme a banker takes money deposited by new customers to pay interest to existing customers and hopes that he or she will be able to leave town before the number of customers stops rising.

In addition, the government gives private banks low-interest loans in dinars, and the banks change the dinars on the street for hard currency and then lend the money at high short-term rates to enterprises starved for raw materials or use it to import products at high prices, according to a Yugoslav journalist who has followed the economy for years and who asked not to be identified. "This is a perverted situation," he said.

Importation of gasoline, which is forbidden by the sanctions, generates profits of 100 percent in hard currency, and enterprises desperate for spare parts and raw materials are willing to pay a hefty premium, another Western diplomat said.

"The money turns over at least twice every week," Ms. Vujicic said. She said Dajana, which does not publish a balance sheet, is not involved in anything illegal. But she said it did have 25 companies operating abroad under names that do not disclose their Yugoslav connection.

Smokers' Death Rates 'Extreme'

LONDON (AP) — Smokers are three times as likely to die before the age of 70 as nonsmokers, scientists said in announcing the latest results of a 40-year study of the health of British doctors.

"These new results are much more extreme than had been suggested by the 20-year follow-up, when premature death was only twice as common in smokers as in nonsmokers," said Sir Richard Doll, an investigator at the Imperial Cancer Research Center at Oxford University.

The gap has widened because nonsmokers have a longer life expectancy today than 20 years ago, but cigarette smokers do not, Sir Richard said. Death from heart disease has dropped by 30 percent among nonsmokers but has not fallen among smokers, he said. The results are based on an analysis of 34,439 male doctors who have been followed for 40 years.

A Bérégovoy Loan Inquiry Is Barred

PARIS (Reuters) — The Justice Ministry said Tuesday that it had barred a judge from investigating how Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy came to receive an interest-free loan in 1986 from a financier later charged with insider trading.

Judge Thierry Jean-Pierre had sought permission to extend an investigation into the affairs of Roger Patte, a close friend of President François Mitterrand's, to cover the 1 million franc (\$180,000) loan to Mr. Bérégovoy. A ministry spokesman said that the state prosecutor had found no evidence to suggest the loan was of a fraudulent nature and that the ministry decided there were no grounds to extend the judge's mandate.

Mr. Bérégovoy, who was an opposition member of Parliament when he took the loan to help buy a Paris apartment, has denied any wrongdoing. The debt was legally registered, declared to the tax authorities and repaid in full, he said.

Hong Kong Dubious on China Talks

HONG KONG (AP) — The Hong Kong government has no firm plans for talks with China over Governor Chris Patten's proposals for democratic change in the territory, a senior Hong Kong official, Chief Secretary David Ford, said Monday.

The comments followed reports that China was ready to put aside its demand that Mr. Patten scrap his proposals as a precondition for discussions about Hong Kong's future. The reports sent share prices on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange surging, but hours after the market closed China said they were false.

Mr. Patten has proposed increasing the number of elected legislators in Hong Kong's 60-seat legislature from the current 18. Mr. Ford said that the colony government remained ready for talks without conditions of Mr. Patten's proposals, but that there were no firm plans for a meeting with the Chinese.

Dalai Lama Presses Aid to Dissident

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The Dalai Lama arrived here Tuesday, despite opposition from China to his visit, to press for the release of the Burmese opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Thailand has granted him visas in the past because of fears it would endanger relations with Beijing.

The Tibetan spiritual leader joins six Nobel Peace Prize winners already here in a campaign for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a laureate in 1991, under house arrest in Rangoon.

The Dalai Lama, who won the peace prize in 1989, fled Tibet in 1959 after a failed revolt against Chinese rule. He now lives in exile in the Indian Himalayan village of Dharmasala.

For the Record

Replacing Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, now hospitalized, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan named Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono to be acting minister of foreign affairs. *(AFP)*

Defense Minister Qin Jiwei of China will visit Vietnam this month in a sign of a new relationship between countries that fought a border war in 1979, a foreign diplomat said in Hanoi on Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

Algeria's Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected appeals against 12-year prison sentences passed on two leaders of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front. Supporters of Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj had been blamed for more than a year of violence in which authorities say more than 600 people have been killed in deliberate attacks. *(Reuters)*

Ten blacks in South Africa were shot, stabbed and hacked to death Tuesday morning in what appeared to be a battle over traditional herbal medicines in a squatter camp near Durban, the police and witnesses said. Policemen arrested six in what they said was a nonpolitical gang war for control of the herbal supply. *(AP)*

Nelson Mandela, 74, has canceled a trip to Europe planned for later this month, the African National Congress said Tuesday. A spokesman said the ANC leader was suffering from exhaustion. *(Reuters)*

The Socialist mayor of Milan, Piero Borghini, resigned Tuesday, the second head of the city's government to quit since a political corruption scandal surfaced in 1991. *(AFP)*

Brazilian policemen scoured the jungles of the western Amazon state of Acre on Tuesday for the killers of Francisco Mendes Filho, the environmental activist who was gunned down in 1988. Darii Alves da Silva and his son Darci, who were convicted in December 1990 for killing Mr. Mendes, broke out of prison Monday with seven other inmates. *(Reuters)*

IRAQ: A Challenge to Baghdad

(Continued from page 1)

of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs and biological missiles.

Another consideration in the Iraqi decision, they suspect, may have been a fear that the helicopters would be used to try to ferret out Mr. Saddam and trace his movements in preparation for a possible assassination attempt.

Until now the commission has not contested the ban, in large measure because it had no pressing need to fly over Baghdad.

But now it has found an installation within the city limits that it wants to look at more closely than is possible from the American U-2 spy planes that it flies over Iraq. It is also eager to re-establish its right under Security Council resolutions to fly its aircraft wherever it likes in Iraq.

The coming days are also expected to see a stepped-up hunt for undeclared Scud missiles capable of hitting.

Last year the Central Intelligence Agency told a congressional committee that it thought Mr. Saddam might still have as many as 200 of the 819 Scuds that Moscow has said the Soviet Union supplied to Iraq. The commission has come to a similar conclusion on the basis of its own analysis, although it

TRADE: A 'Time Bomb,' EC Says

(Continued from page 1)

Japan," added the report, which was issued after talks at the Foreign Ministry.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The surplus with Japan's biggest trading partner, the United States, leaped 21 percent to \$2.95 billion in January, an increase from last month's single-digit rise. The U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, in a meeting last weekend with Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, urged Japan to bolster its domestic demand in order to trim its trade imbalance.

As the European Community, Asia and the United States step up their demands, Tokyo is going on the defensive, warning that it will no longer tolerate protectionist

UN Quits 3 More Towns In Southern Lebanon

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — United Nations peacekeeping forces withdrew from three villages in southern Lebanon Tuesday and handed their positions over to the Lebanese Army. Meanwhile, tension grew in the area between Muslim fundamentalist guerrillas and Israeli troops.

The UN flag was taken down as the Ghanaian battalion of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon pulled out of the villages of Maarakeh, Janata and Yanouh. A unit of 400 Lebanese soldiers with armed personnel carriers took over.

The process started two years ago and is designed to lessen UN presence in the volatile Lebanese south. In 1991, the restructured Lebanese Army took control of the town of Tairidiba. Last year, it moved into three other villages after the peacekeepers had left.

All of these villages are in the vicinity of the so-called security zone controlled by Israel in southern Lebanon. The Israeli Army carved out the zone nearly eight years ago to be used as a buffer against cross-border guerrilla attacks. The enclave is policed by an

TRAVEL UPDATE

Postal services in three of Paris's 20 arrondissements — the 9th, the 18th and the 19th — were on strike Tuesday, and the labor action is expected to spread to the entire city on Wednesday. The workers are protesting a restructuring plan they say will lead to job cuts. *(AFP)*

Gunmen believed to be Muslim militants fired Tuesday at a bus full of German tourists on their way from Luxor to Cairo but there were no injuries, security sources said. *(Reuters)*

The Euro Disney theme park near Paris, seeking to lure area residents, announced a mouthlong reduction in its entry fee Tuesday. Philippe Bourguignon, Euro Disney's president, said an admission fee of 200 French francs (\$36) for adults, including round-trip train travel from Paris, would be offered through March 31. That is a reduction of 91 francs from the normal entry and travel rates. Children under 10 will be charged 125 francs for the package. *(AP)*

Service-station owners in Italy turned off their pumps late Tuesday to start what was scheduled to be a two-day protest against a new minimum tax on their earnings. The tax, aimed at the self-employed, is one of a series of measures intended to cut the budget deficit. *(Reuters)*

Kiev was paralyzed Tuesday as public transport drivers struck to demand higher salaries. *(AFP)*

Indian Airlines will start getting new Airbus A-320s this month. India's domestic flag carrier will take delivery of the first 12 new Airbus by the end of February, officials said in Bombay on Tuesday. The state-run airline, which is trying to recover lost business after a pilots' strike, will get seven of the Airbus by the end of the year and five next year, bringing its fleet to 64. *(Reuters)*

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POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Sacrifices Some Austerity in Tax Call

WASHINGTON — In his Inaugural Address, President Bill Clinton proclaimed that "it will require sacrifice" to renew America. But he appears to have concluded that he was too austere, too stern in calling for sacrifice. So the president is calling instead for all Americans to make a "contribution" to the nation's welfare.

Health Care Efforts Overlook Competition

WASHINGTON — President Clinton's health-care initiative was to have been a delicate balance between government regulation and free-market competition. But so far, a rush to monitor and regulate prices has been the policy's most conspicuous new twist, health-care experts say.

Empty-Chair Syndrome Afflicts Washington

WASHINGTON — Mr. Clinton's appointment headaches are far from over even though he apparently has completed his cabinet. There still are hundreds of top-level positions waiting to be filled.

Quote/Unquote

"The price of doing the same old thing is far higher than the price of change." — President Clinton.
"Whatever the president has proposed so far is not 'shared sacrifice' but raw punishment." — Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas.

Tax Rise? Public Shows Some Willingness to Go Along

By Maureen Dowd

NEW YORK — Although Americans are more judgmental about President Bill Clinton's performance than they were about his two predecessors at this early stage, most remain open to the prospect of dramatic changes in taxing, spending and the way the White House is run, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News poll.

They said they expected that the president would raise taxes in a way that is "fair to people like you."
Although a majority still think the economy is in bad shape, the proportion who think it is getting better has continued to creep up. The country is still jittery about unemployment, with 40 percent of those polled saying the chances were high that an adult in their family would be out of work and looking for a job in the next 12 months.

But the public is touchy about the kinds of taxes they are willing to accept, with an energy tax getting thumbs down from 57 percent of those polled compared with 41 percent who gave it thumbs up.
While any meddling with Social Security has long been viewed as the political third rail, nearly half the respondents supported increasing the portion of benefits subject to tax.

No single event or theme jumped out in terms of what people liked best about the new president so far. Mr. Clinton received spontaneous praise from 9 percent of respondents for being a leader who cared about the people, from 8 percent for cutting the White House staff and from 5 percent for passage of the family-leave bill. His more liberal stance toward homosexuals, including his push to allow them to serve in the military, was also volunteered in a positive way by 5 percent.

Mrs. Clinton's return to her maiden name, her high profile in a West Wing previously dominated by the old boys' network and her lobbying on Capitol Hill have not yet produced the slings and arrows predicted by Republicans for the first career woman in the White House. She received a 45 percent favorable and 18 percent unfavorable rating.

There is even, for the moment, applause for the role of the first lady, with 6 out of 10 Americans saying Hillary Rodham Clinton is qualified to head the president's health-care commission and a similar number saying it is appropriate for the president to appoint his wife to that post.

The new poll, which included 1,154 respondents interviewed by telephone Feb. 9-11, had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.
Perhaps because of the focus on the deficit, the public seems more receptive to the idea of paying more taxes to cut the deficit. In 1990, only 47 percent of the respondents in a Times/CBS News poll said they would be willing to pay \$100 more a year in federal taxes to reduce the deficit; in the latest poll, that percentage jumped 11 points, to 58 percent.

That level of new taxes could come in the form of a broad-based energy tax of 5 percent, which for a family spending \$100 a month on utilities and \$60 on gasoline would total \$8 each month, or \$96 a year.
But the public's generosity has limits. Asked if they were willing to pay \$500 more a year in taxes to reduce the deficit, the number who said yes melted to 14 percent.

When asked what they liked least about what Mr. Clinton had done so far as president, one answer swamped all the others: 31 percent spontaneously cited homosexuals in the military, with respondents upset by the priority and prominence given to the issue by Mr. Clinton, as well as by the issue itself.

There is a silver lining for Mr. Gore, however. Those who had an opinion were, on balance, positive: 32 percent expressed a favorable view, while only 12 percent were unfavorable. By contrast, Mr. Quayle's negative rating remained higher than his positive throughout the Bush administration.



Mr. Clinton in the Oval Office after his speech on the economy. He said his program would not mean "raw pain."

TAXES: Clinton Pledges No 'Raw Pain,' but Aides Keep Raising the Ante

(Continued from page 1)
doing the same old thing is far higher than the price of change."
He warned that within minutes of the issuing of his complete economic package on Wednesday, "the special interests will be out in force" to attack it.

er than raising taxes on the middle class.
"We've both heard lots of speeches about 'sacrifice,' but we'll be working with you to make certain that 'sacrifice' isn't just a presidential code word for more taxes, more spending and more mandates from Washington," Mr. Dole said.
That's the kind of "sacrifice" that will break the back of middle-class America and lead us right into economic ruin."

what's happened to jobs, to income, to taxes for most of America" in the last decade, so that however unhappy individuals might be with one element, they will accept the overall plan as fair.
The broad outlines of the package Mr. Clinton will present to Congress have already emerged, including proposals for \$16 billion in new spending to stimulate the economy. Included in the new spending will be road and bridge projects, expanded unemployment payments, children's programs like vaccination plans and Head Start, preventive health programs and environmental projects.

will include an increase in the top income tax rate on the wealthiest Americans from 31 percent to 36 percent and on corporations from 34 percent to 36 percent, as well as a surtax on millionaires.
The administration will also propose taxing a larger proportion of Social Security benefits now received by individuals with incomes over \$25,000 and couples with incomes over \$32,000. Medicare providers — the doctors, the hospitals and others who serve elderly patients — will be required to charge less.

One tax increase that will affect most Americans is to be a broad-based energy tax. Mr. Clinton said in his address that basing such a tax on the energy content of fuels was fairer and more progressive than other proposals, and members of Congress who met with him said they believed such a tax, rather than an excise tax, was the route Mr. Clinton had chosen.

Clinton Wins Praise Abroad

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton's call for \$500 billion in tax increases and spending cuts to trim the U.S. budget deficit drew praise around the world Tuesday.
"For once, there is a credible attempt to cut the deficit," said Jouni Kokko, an economist at the London financial house of S. G. Warburg.
In Tokyo, Kyodo news service quoted a Finance Ministry official as saying that the Clinton plan, announced in general terms Monday night, showed a long-term commitment to cutting the U.S. deficit and would help the world economy.

Mr. Clinton's address, his first from the Oval Office, was an extraordinary effort to try to frame in advance the debate over an economic package that he will announce to Congress.
One of Mr. Clinton's major goals in the speech, a senior official said, was to have the public understand

Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky, said after his White House meeting that Mr. Clinton would also propose raising taxes on tobacco and alcohol.

Away From Politics

- The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has begun a hunger strike intended to pressure President Bill Clinton into lifting a quarantine on AIDS-infected Haitians held at the U.S. naval station in Cuba.
A man wielding a crowbar outside the elementary school where his daughter and son are enrolled was fatally shot by a police officer. The principal of Skyway Elementary School in Miami, Janice Hopton, said the man, who was not immediately identified, had gone to the school to see his daughter's teacher and had been asked to leave. The police were called, and when an officer approached the man charged with the crowbar and was shot, a police spokesman said.
A man was caught in the act of killing a dying relative in the hospice ward of a Minneapolis hospital, the police said. Mary Rita Kay, 57, who had been diagnosed with cancer, was attacked at Fairview Riverside Medical Center, they said. "The suspect was in the act and hospital staff and security attempted to stop him, but they were too late," a police spokesman said. He declined to give a motive and would not disclose how the patient was killed except to say that no guns or knives were involved.
Three Arizona Indian tribes won a victory on reservation gambling when a mediator decided in their favor in a dispute with the state. The mediator, Frank X. Gordon, a former chief justice of Arizona, decided that the Tohono O'odham, White Mountain Apache and Pascua Yaguip tribes could operate thousands of electronic gaming machines, as well as keno games and tables for poker and blackjack.
Stone Age women were 100 times less likely to get breast cancer than today's Western women because the women of that era began menstruating later, had children earlier and more often, nursed more and had earlier menopause, a specialist in evolutionary medicine said. The findings, by Dr. S. Boyd Eaton of Emory University in Atlanta, suggest ways of sharply reducing breast cancer, he said.
A former Maryland legislator accused of making derogatory remarks about women asked the state Senate to delay voting on his confirmation for a state judgeship following a public outcry over his nomination. A former lobbyist, Judy Woffler, alleged that the nominee, John Arlick, 59, had harassed her and another woman with vulgar comments at a dinner meeting last year.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Pay-at-Pump Plan For Car Insurance

California is considering a new system of car insurance through fees at the fuel pump, so the cost would depend more heavily on how much they drive than on what type of car they use or where they live.
Insurance companies and trial lawyers dislike the idea. Environmentalists like it because it could cut down on driving.
Pending legislation calls for a fuel surcharge of 30 cents a gallon (8 cents a liter) for basic coverage. Additional coverage could be purchased privately.
Backers of the proposal, including the state insurance commissioner, say it will ease California's automobile insurance rates, which are among the highest in the United States. And everyone would be covered. Today, about 6 million of the state's 20 million motorists drive illegally without insurance because of the cost.
The present plan — not the first of its kind but one yet to be adopted by any state — grew out of a book, "Auto Insurance Alert!" It was written by Andrew Tobias and published by Fireside-Simon & Schuster. "This plan," Mr. Tobias said, "would do away with all the lawyers and do away with uninsured motorists."

essential for a career in restaurant cooking, and its American equivalent is beginning to catch on. The American Culinary Federation has awarded the certification since 1980 at the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, New York, the premier U.S. cooking school. The federation sees the master chef designation as part of its effort to improve the status of culinary professionals. So far, only 67 chefs have survived the rigorous nine-day test. Fewer than half the candidates usually pass. "It's probably the ultimate challenge in our profession," said Richard Schneider, food and beverage director at Harrah's Casino Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He became a master chef in 1981.

Jilted? Lost your job? Bitterly disappointed by friends or associates? Todd M. Cohan of East Brunswick, New Jersey, advises saying it with flowers. Dead black roses, that is. Mr. Cohan says he experimented with chemicals until he found one that turns roses black but leaves them otherwise intact, including thorns. What substance? "Can't say," said Mr. Cohan. "Industry secret." At \$14.95 for a single rose or \$76.95 for a dozen, he shipped out about 1,000 roses over Valentine's Day, not enough to cover his expenses, so the future of his enterprise is unclear. In any case, he said, black roses "let the other person know how you feel without fisticuffs, slashing tires or other criminal activity."
Gem of the Day from the Ann Landers advice column: We wouldn't worry so much about what people thought of us if we knew how seldom they did.
Arthur Higbee

Another Suicide Aided By Michigan Doctor

ROSEVILLE, Michigan — A 70-year-old invalid killed himself with Dr. Jack Kevorkian's help in what the physician's lawyer said was the latest in a stream of people seeking his help before a March 30 Michigan ban on assisted suicide.
In the 13th suicide in which he has helped, Dr. Kevorkian was present when Hugh Gale inhaled carbon monoxide at his home.

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A Marine Search-and-Blush Operation

Effort to Disarm the Somalis Has Its Embarrassing Moments

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — The Marines surrounded the house with precision. In a moment, they had entered the compound, poking into sacks and searching under stairwells for hidden weapons.

After half an hour spent getting the owners to open locked doors and back rooms, the Marines found nothing.

"I just love a wild goose chase," said Staff Sergeant Charles Snyder. The woman of the house smiled as if she understood English, and Sergeant Snyder dropped his head. "I feel really embarrassed doing this," he said.

For many of the troops here, the disarming of Somalia has come to resemble nothing so much as inner-city police work with a handicap. The Marines search houses for weapons, but have no clear rules for confiscating them.

Unfamiliar with the terrain, both physical and social, they get snared in subclan battles, as families denounce their rivals. They do not speak the language, and must rely on interpreters. And everywhere, onlookers swarm.

To be sure, foreign forces have seized a substantial share of the light and heavy weapons whose unbridled use has destroyed this country.

U.S. military units have confiscated 1.27 million rounds of light ammunition and more than 129,000 rounds of heavy ammunition, according to the Armed Forces Joint Information Bureau. Their raids have yielded 2,255 small arms — pistols, rifles, bayonets, swords and knives — and 636 heavy weapons — mostly tanks, mortars and cannon as well as grenade, rocket- and missile-launchers.

The object of the sweeps, Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Stokes of the Marines said, is to quiet the atmosphere long enough for Somalia to make a start at political reconstruction.

"We know that sometimes it doesn't seem to make much sense to the soldiers," he said. "They look at it and just think they're doing police work. They don't always understand that it's all part of restoring stability in Somalia."

At Regimental Combat Team 7, which is

based at Mogadishu's ransacked soccer stadium. Captain David Rababy, an intelligence officer, and Sergeant Snyder, also an intelligence officer, find two or three Somalis at the gate each morning eager to guide Marines to their family's nearest enemies.

By Marine estimates, half the tips that send them searching through houses and backyards for weapons are false. On this day, the team began at one house in the Hamar-Jabab neighborhood, found nothing, and then delivered the speech that led them to another.

"I am sorry that we have to look into your house, but it's my job to make Mogadishu safe for the children," Captain Rababy, of Flint, Michigan,

Then he turned back. "Trust your instincts," he murmured.

Mr. Gulet stood nervously nearby as the men scattered into different rooms to look for weapons. There is no electricity in most houses, and the few windows break up the concrete walls, so the rooms seemed washed in shadow. The odor of kerosene, used to clean the floors and repel bugs, was overpowering.

Accustomed to 22 years of dictatorship under Mohammed Siad Barre and two more of violent anarchy, Somalis tend to open locked doors when the Marines ask. "I've never really had somebody say no," Captain Rababy said, a bit surprised at the question.

Guidelines for the weapon searches do not permit breaking doors down unless there is a strong reason to suspect a weapons cache, and Captain Rababy said he had not broken doors to search rooms or closets.

When he examined the dresser drawer, he turned up the bayonet of an AK-47. Poking beneath a stairwell, he came upon a machine-gun mount. "Where there's a mount, there's usually a gun," he said, and pressed on. Among the jugs and pots beneath the stairs, he found a rocket-propelled grenade.

"The children picked that up playing outside," Mr. Gulet said. After no further weapons were found, he offered to show the Marines another house, whose occupants, he said, had been terrorizing the neighborhood with weapons fire.

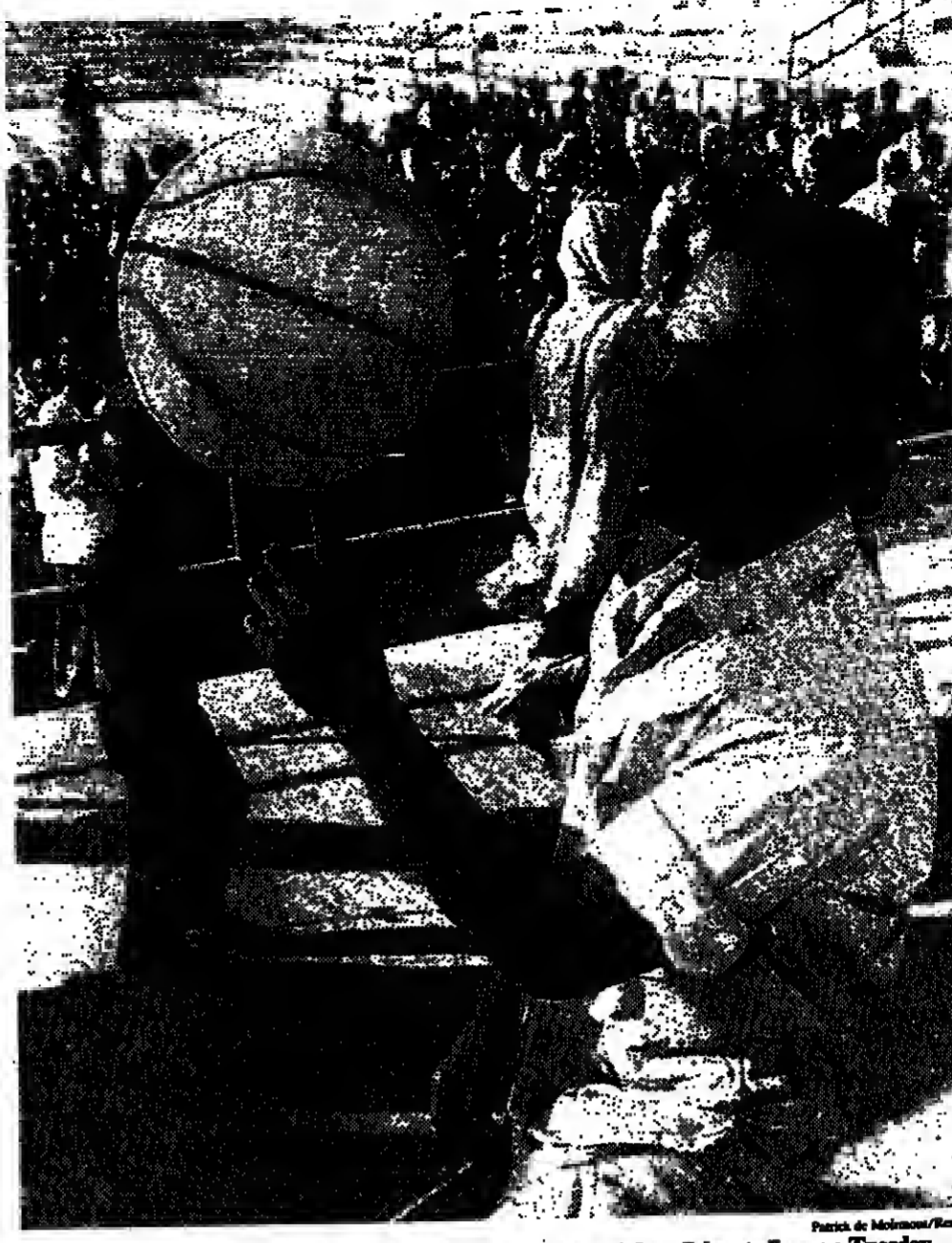
"Let's go," said Captain Rababy, the son of a preacher who grew up in Beirut. "These people are obviously poor."

An onlooker led the Marines around the

'We know that sometimes it doesn't seem to make much sense to the soldiers. They don't always understand that it's all part of restoring stability.'
Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Stokes

told the residents. Then he added a request that would send him on yet another futile search: "If you know anybody else who has weapons, you should tell us."

And so the Marines visited a second house, a few doors away. There, an emaciated old woman sat up in bed, staring vacantly as the men searched around her room and found no weapons. They looked behind the house and near the beds as a daughter stood nearby. A toddler walked up to the Marines' Somali translator, smiled unabashedly, and reached for his hand.



A U.S. Marine showing Somali youths a basketball trick in a Mogadishu stadium on Tuesday.

UN's Chief Asks Japan For Role In Somalia

Reverses
TOKYO — The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, asked Japan on Tuesday to play a bigger part in world peacekeeping, saying this would help counter complaints that the world body was dominated by the United States.

Earlier, Mr. Boutros-Ghali suggested in an interview with public television NHK that Japan also commit troops to Somalia, where he envisaged a new type of peacekeeping operation.

But Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, facing strong domestic opposition to a wider role for his country's army, responded cautiously to the invitation.

He told Mr. Boutros-Ghali that Japan would not hurry to expand its participation in UN peacekeeping activities, which began last year when a contingent went to Cambodia, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali specifically asked Mr. Miyazawa to send troops to Mozambique, after earlier suggesting in a Japanese television interview that it also commit troops to Somalia.

"I think the situation in Mozambique meets your country's condition" for sending troops, the official quoted Mr. Boutros-Ghali as telling Mr. Miyazawa. "There is a solid cease-fire agreement and operations are already under way for rehabilitation of refugees."

Clinton's economic plan

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Italy Lire	450,000	48	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	13,000	40	7,100	3,900
Netherlands Fl.	710	44	390	215
Norway N.Kr.	3,300	28	1,800	990
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Free-Market Wave Revives Old Bias On 'Woman's Place'

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — For one factory manager in China's industrial heartland, hiring women creates nothing but problems.

Married women have babies, he explained, meaning sick leave and maternity leave and days off when the child is ill. If a woman is single, she expects the factory to find her a husband.

If she has talent, you have to be careful about promoting her, he said.

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said, because of suspicions that she may be having an affair with a factory official.

Asked by the local personnel bureau if he would accept a woman as an employee, the factory manager replied: "If it really comes to that, then send me an ugly one."

That manager's attitude, typical among many of his counterparts in Chinese cities, is a far cry from the era when Maoist political slogans proclaimed that "women hold up half the sky," though much of such egalitarian sloganeering was merely lip service.

Now, as market-oriented economic policies transform China, even communism's theoretical commitment to women's rights is gone, and many feudal concepts and practices have returned in force, ranging from the sale of women to child marriages to bigamy.

While the world's most populous country forges ahead with rapid industrialization, its 563 million women, including 55 million in the urban work force, are facing greater pressures than at any time since the 1950s.

Such difficulties are not unique to China. As nations seek to modernize across the developing world, women living in urban areas are finding there is no guarantee they will benefit from economic change.

In Latin America and Africa, as well as in Asia, researchers speak of a "feminization of poverty" caused by a mass migration of rural families to big cities. There, families disintegrate as men are forced to keep on the move in search of work, and single mothers are isolated in slums.

In China, the stresses of the transition from farm to factory, from village to metropolis have been compounded for women by a third social transformation: the country's slow but steady abandonment of Marxist social ideals in favor of older cultural traditions that conceive of women as being inherently inferior.

The Chinese Constitution grants women a status as high as anywhere in the world, but in reality the gender gap is growing, according to Chinese and Western specialists on women's issues.

Women face increasing discrimination in employment outside the home and in the inheritance of property. Female students must score higher than their male counterparts to enter high school, college and certain vocational schools. Women's enrollment in school continues to lag behind that of men at every level, and the gap increases with each grade. Eighty percent of the country's illiterate or semilliterate are women.

From the employers' point of view, women workers cost much more than men. In addition to maternity leave, the employer may also have to set up special rooms for nursing mothers, day-care cen-

ters and even special shuttle buses.

Given a choice, almost all enterprises, with an eye on the bottom line, prefer to hire men, even though the choice is usually between "fourth-rate men" or "first-rate women," said Dai Li, who works in the personnel bureau of Beijing's Capital Iron and Steel Corp., one of the country's largest industrial concerns. Even so, she said, "I would rather manage men; women have to bear children."

The economic reforms have played a part in steering women toward more "traditional" women's occupations, usually the least skilled and lowest paying.

"Women are always in the low-paying, dead-end jobs, like nurses, grade school teachers, nursery school teachers and street sweepers," said Wu Qing, a delegate to the local National People's Congress who has spoken out against bias toward women.

"These jobs are more suited to women," declared Wang Zhicheng, an official with the Beijing Labor Bureau. "These jobs have always been done by women, so they are more appropriate for women."

The erosion of Maoism and the rise of new value systems associated with economic change are forcing old gender stereotypes.

their core is the belief that women are inferior to men. Confucianist values dictated that a woman was always under male authority — first her father's, then her husband's, then her son's. Women were little more than baby-making machines. In much of China, the mentality has not changed.

International Women's Day, on March 8, is the only Chinese national holiday that is only half a day, and even that is not guaranteed. In restaurants, nearly all the diners are men; when a woman is present, she is often young and in a position of lesser authority.

According to a 1990 national survey of more than 42,000 men and women conducted by the All China Women's Federation, one-third of the women said they believed men were born more capable. Eighty percent of the respondents said they perceived women and men to be equal in their legal status, but only 40 percent said they believed men and women had equal social status.

After the excesses of the turbulent Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976, when the sexes were considered identical, such traditional female virtues as submissiveness, self-sacrifice and homemaking are making a comeback.

Men who neglect housework to focus on their careers often are praised for their dedication. But if a woman tries to do the same, she will be criticized.

"Society has put women back into the household," said an official of the Women's Federation. "Now, you have to be good at your job and at the same time know how to make tasty dishes."

For some young women, the ideal future is to wed a rich husband and be "kept" at home without ever having to work. In Shanghai, one survey shows more than 36 percent of unmarried women from age 18 to 25 believe men should handle business and women should be in charge of the home.

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UN's Chief Asks Japan For Role In Somalia

Cambodia Flare-Up Holds a Test for Japan's Global Role

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE—Japan's resolve to assume more international responsibilities will be severely tested if, as appears likely, fighting intensifies before elections scheduled for May in Cambodia, the first and so far only place where Japanese peacekeepers have been sent.

Asian officials are worried that a return to widespread conflict in Cambodia would force Tokyo to withdraw its peacekeeping troops, which are prohibited by law from operating in combat zones.

Such a move would be bound to cause strains with the United States, and it would set back Japanese ambitions for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

Fears in Japan that country's first peacekeeping contingent, of 600 army engineers, might become

den-sharing and against the United States for having forced Tokyo to join UN security missions abroad.

As a result, he said, Japanese participation in "collective security activity under the United Nations or a U.S. alliance will be much more difficult to realize in future."

About 22,000 soldiers, police and civilians from a wide array of countries are in the UN force in Cambodia. It is the largest and most expensive peacekeeping operation ever undertaken by the United Nations.

Butros Butros Ghali, the UN secretary-general, who is in Tokyo this week for talks with Japanese leaders, proposed last year that UN peacekeeping activities be upgraded to "peace-enforcing operations," including military measures to deter acts of aggression and civil wars. Tokyo has given moral support for Mr. Butros Ghali's plan but has not declared a commitment because of strong pacifist opposition and a heated constitutional debate at home.

Some elements in the ruling governing Democratic Party, including Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, say that Tokyo cannot hope to gain a permanent seat on the UN Security Council unless Japan's constitution is amended to make it lawful for Japanese troops to take part in UN military missions.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and other politicians in both the governing party and the opposition reject the proposed revision, saying that it would resurrect Asian fears of Japanese military domination.

However, some Asian leaders believe that Japan needs to be drawn into a full security role under UN auspices to help maintain peace and stability in Asia and other parts of the world following the end of the Cold War.

Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, said recently that if the United Nations was to be more effective, Japan "should shoulder the same burden as everybody else, and not just contribute money."

He said that should the situation turn "nasty, perhaps in Cambodia, you can't just send money and let somebody else fight."

"You have to be there. Everybody should have a share of the risks and dangers."

Under pressure from Washington, Japan agreed in June to send peacekeeping forces on UN missions. But legislation enacted by the Diet after months of bitter debate bars soldiers from operations in areas where a cease-fire accord is not in force, or has been broken.

Earlier this month, the government rejected opposition demands that it prepare to recall the country's peacekeeping troops from Cambodia following the start of what the United Nations said was the largest military offensive against the Khmer Rouge by the Phnom Penh administration since the UN peacekeeping forces were deployed in March 1992.

Mr. Miyazawa tried to reassure critics by saying that Japan "must not be involved in any armed conflict with the exception of self-defense."

NEWS ANALYSIS

embroidered in fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and the forces of the Phnom Penh government have increased in recent days.

Justifying attacks against the Khmer Rouge, Khien Kanharith, a spokesman for the Phnom Penh authorities, said Tuesday that the rebels were intent on using violence to regain the power they lost following the Vietnamese invasion in 1978.

Despite their having signed the Cambodian peace agreement in Paris in 1991, the Khmer Rouge have refused to disarm or take part in the May elections, asserting that the United Nations has not done enough to remove Vietnamese influence from the country.

On Sunday, in a radio broadcast, the Khmer Rouge threatened a huge counterattack if forces of the Phnom Penh administration continued offensive operations.

Justus Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, said that if the UN peacekeeping effort in Cambodia failed, public opinion in Japan "will turn against the idea of bur-

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TUNNEL VISION — Beijing workers taking cover on Tuesday from a snow flurry inside concrete pipes on a construction site.

Rabin Backtracks On Self-Rule Date

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday that he was unable to keep an election promise to reach an agreement on self-rule for Palestinians within nine months.

"I admit difficulties have appeared that will certainly not allow for reaching an agreement in the time I had imagined," Mr. Rabin told a group of Tel Aviv high school students. "I believe the truth must be told."

Mr. Rabin took office seven months ago pledging to accelerate Arab-Israeli peace talks that began in October 1991 and pledging to reach a self-rule agreement for the 1.75 million Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip within nine months.

"I imagined it would be simpler, and I admit it appears to involve more difficulties," Mr. Rabin said Tuesday.

He blamed opposition from the Palestine Liberation Organization and Islamic fundamentalists for his inability to meet the deadline.

The talks, already bogged down by disagreements over the scope of self-rule, suffered a setback in December when Mr. Rabin expelled more than 400 Palestinians to Lebanon and accused them of having links to fundamentalist groups.

Facing world pressure, Israel agreed to let 101 return this month and the rest by then end of the year. But the deportees will not leave their camp in a south Lebanon no-man's-land and Palestinian negotiators refuse to resume talks until they are back.

"We cannot participate in the peace talks even if the other Arab states are willing to," said Yasser

Abed-Rabbo, the PLO's information director.

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, is due to begin a Middle East tour on Thursday hoping to get the participants, which include Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, back at the peace table by March or April.

Mr. Rabin said again Tuesday that he was ready for territorial compromise on the Israeli-held Golan Heights in return for peace with Syria.

The U.S.-brokered peace efforts envisage five years of interim self-rule for Palestinians in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East War, with talks on a permanent solution beginning after three years.

Mr. Christopher, after meeting Tuesday in Washington with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, said he did not expect to win agreement to resume the stalled talks during his trip.

He said he wanted to get "some sense" from leaders in the region of how they felt about the talks.

(Reuters, AP)

Saudi Editor Replaced After Article Critical of Mubarak

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The editor of Saudi Arabia's leading English-language newspaper has been replaced after a front-page apology by the paper to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt for publishing an article critical of him.

The editor, Khalid Maena, was forced out because of the Saudi government's embarrassment over publication of an article critical of an Arab ally, sources said.

One of the owners of the paper, Hisham Hafiz, said Mr. Maena had asked to resign, citing "health problems." His departure had nothing to do with the paper's apology to Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Hafiz asserted.

But other sources said Mr. Maena was not ill and was asked to resign.

The article for which the newspaper apologized was a wire service report about a Wall Street Journal interview with a radical Egyptian Islamic leader living in New York.

The article, published in the Arab News on Jan. 22, quoted Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman as saying: "It is the duty of all good Muslims to rebel against tyrants. The Egyptian people will not accept being whipped and raped and robbed by the corrupt Mubarak regime."

The sheikh also suggested that he intended to openly incite his followers to kill Mubarak.

"Saudi newspapers shouldn't carry this story, even if written in a U.S. newspaper," said Mr. Hafiz, adding that it "violated the relationship between Saudi Arabia and Egypt."

U.S. Soldier in Somalia Dies of Accident Injury

The Associated Press

MOGADISHU, Somalia — A U.S. soldier injured when his supply truck overturned has died after being hospitalized for eight days, the army said Tuesday. He was the first U.S. noncombat death in Operation Restore Hope.

Three other Americans were died since U.S.-led forces were sent to Somalia on Dec. 9.

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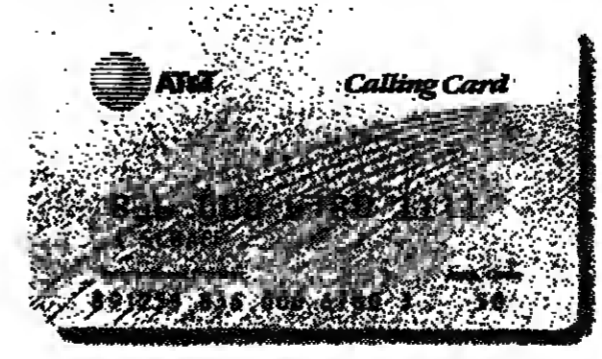
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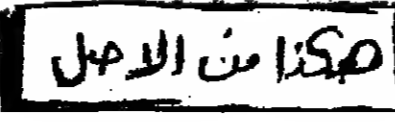
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Yeltsin Seeks a Power-Sharing Pact With Parliament

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia called Tuesday for a special session of the country's parliament to try to settle a power struggle between the president and the legislature.

Yeltsin expressed hope that Russia's two most powerful political figures would find a way of working together. Immediately after meeting with Mr. Khasbulatov, Mr. Yeltsin returned to his country residence near Moscow to resume a 12-day vacation.

Mr. Nixon expressed hope that Russia's two most powerful political figures would find a way of working together. Immediately after meeting with Mr. Khasbulatov, Mr. Yeltsin returned to his country residence near Moscow to resume a 12-day vacation.

Russia on the verge of hyperinflation. Addressing a meeting in Tomsk in Siberia, Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said the government had run out of money and could no longer go on handing out credits to bankrupt institutions.

DECLINE: Central Europe's Economic and Political History in Miniature

(Continued from page 1)
moded mill survived only a year after unification, and Treuband began to seek a buyer who would remake Amerika.

and set up a theme park or a Western saloon or something like that," said the mayor, Gerald Merkel, who likes to call himself the first democratically elected leader in American history.

agreement to buy Amerika for \$3 million, half the original asking price. If health agencies approve, the deal will be officially concluded soon.

two apartment blocks that are likely to be torn down. "Everything is changing so fast," said Werner Lang, who worked in the mill here for 40 years.

Germany Turns Attention To Threat From Leftists

MUNICH — Federal Prosecutor Alexander von Stahl says that neo-Nazis are under control, but that there is an acute danger of leftist terrorism.

against West German politicians, industrialists and military leaders, but offered to renounce violence last year.

35 European States Call for Halt to Illegal Aliens

BUDAPEST — Interior ministers from 35 European countries proposed a crackdown on illegal immigration Tuesday to deal with millions of people from poorer parts of Europe heading West seeking a better life.

70 percent of the European Community's illegal immigrants. "Illegal migration is well known to inspire extremist movements and to motivate international crime," Interior Minister Peter Boross of Hungary said after the two-day conference.

Mr. Boross, at a news conference with Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters of Germany, said he hoped participants would now reach concrete solutions on a country-by-country basis.

Mr. Seiters said that 310,000 people entered Germany illegally in 1992, an increase of 135,000 over 1991.

Kohl to Urge Japan Opening

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, about to leave on his first Asian tour since German unification in 1990, plans to stress economic relations and to try to get Japan to accept more German products.

will leave Thursday on a two-week trip to India, Singapore, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea.

OIL & MONEY CONFERENCES
We are pleased to announce the dates for the two major energy forums co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily Group.
• Oil & Money: Asia & the Pacific Singapore Sheraton Towers May 3 - 4, 1993
• Oil & Money London Inter-Continental Hotel October 25 - 26, 1993

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Out of Cambodia's Past

At this moment of new Cambodian emergency, who should offer himself in the role of national savior...

accomplished by political persuasion and not by armed assault. The United Nations has managed the return of most refugees...

Talking Back to Iran

The prize for effrontery goes to Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of Iran. Speaking on Sunday, the fourth anniversary of his government's death edict against Salman Rushdie...

Ayatollah Khomeini's disgraceful fatwa threatens not only the Indian-born novelist. The Japanese translator of 'The Satanic Verses' was murdered...

Keeping Watch in Haiti

The first installment of a team of human rights observers arrived in Haiti this past weekend, making it possible to start putting into place a key element of an international strategy to rescue the country from chaos and coup...

campaign of protests and strikes to bring down the government. To many of exiled President Aristide's supporters, it seems, the restoration of normal political life does not mean the incremental confidence-building that the United Nations and the OAS have in mind...

Other Comment

Bosnia: A Laudable Risk. The six-point plan of diplomatic intervention in Bosnia announced by Secretary of State Warren Christopher Wednesday lives up to President Bill Clinton's campaign pledge to get involved in the name of human rights and decency...

Lithuanian Dreams. Algirdas Brazauskas is dubbed a post-Communist by his opponents and a patriot by his defenders. Presumably, he is a bit of both. And that helped him to victory in the Lithuanian presidential election...

Stand Firm for Human Rights in China

WASHINGTON—How Bill Clinton translates his campaign rhetoric on China into U.S. policy will be a key test of his administration's commitment to human rights. President Clinton should use the trade talks starting in Beijing on Feb. 28 to send a clear signal to China's leaders...

By Mike Jendrzeczyk

import of selected categories of prison-made goods and stress that additional sanctions will be imposed if China does not comply with the agreement. Such a ban would be applauded in Congress and would let Beijing know that the new administration means business...

Although reluctant to use this leverage with Beijing, Japan is anxious to prevent a deterioration of relations between the United States and China. When Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa visits the new president this spring, Mr. Clinton should solicit Japan's support for his China policy...

The writer, Washington director of Asia Watch, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

It's a Time For Getting Together

By Barry Eichengreen

BERLIN—Never in recent memory has a trade war been as likely as today. The United States has slapped enormous anti-dumping duties on imported steel. Canada and other U.S. trading partners have responded in kind...



The Great Depression was caused by implosion of money supplies, failure of banks and collapse of prices. Governments, pursuing policies of neglect, let price levels decline by 20, 30 or as much as 40 percent. Farmers were soon unable to make mortgage payments...

depression. At a time when the problem was the collapse of prices, tariffs helped to push prices up. To be sure, tariffs, by protecting some sectors at the expense of others, distorted production. Countries were led to produce the goods granted the most generous protection...

will be to see these countries extend tariff concessions to one another, either the foreign tariffs from which British producers already suffered. The parallel with today is direct. Trade conflict, even if it would not launch us down the slippery slope of depression, could lead to the same kind of political strife and misunderstanding that sabotaged diplomatic cooperation in the 1930s.

A U.S.-French Key to a NATO Future

By François de Rose

PARIS—The departure from office of President George Bush can appear to be a loss for French-American relations. A great deal of personal trust and friendship has been built up between the White House and the Elysee Palace...

sense. It could help Germany withstand the temptation to go nuclear if NATO withdrew away and the "new" Russia proved as acquisitive as were the czarist and Soviet regimes. The future of the alliance is at the center of the question of future trans-Atlantic relations. Of what use is NATO today? Of very little if it is confined to dealing with resurgence of a hypothetical Russian threat...

them with fear that intervention could lead to nuclear escalation. Of more relevance today are the conventional military capacities of the Western powers. For various reasons, these capacities depend on participation of the remaining superpower. The new president of that superpower has claimed the privilege and the responsibilities of world leadership. As far as Europe is concerned, that leadership can be exercised only through NATO...

Sihanouk Won't Be A Panacea

By Michael Leifer

LONDON—After three months' absence, Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned to Cambodia from Beijing on Feb. 9. The Cambodian leader claims that only he can bring his tormented country back from the brink of civil war and restore it to political good health...

The Sihanouk option has undoubtedly attracted. His national standing would make it difficult for the incumbent administration in Phnom Penh. It would also help to save the face of a United Nations operation...

Given Cambodia's current fractured condition, stability would seem a logical priority over the form of democracy. Indeed, free and fair elections, which are at the center of the Paris accords, are beyond Cambodia's experience...

The Sihanouk option would clearly serve both domestic Cambodian and international purposes in a situation where the choice is not between good and bad but between bad and worse. So there is a reasonable prospect that the UN Security Council will be prepared to modify the mandate of its transitional authority in Cambodia to permit a presidential election to take place...

Prince Sihanouk is unlikely to be content with a constitutional role that leaves executive matters to a prime minister and cabinet, in the interest of a stable political order. He is almost certain to want to govern in the style of a personal monarch, drawing on the model of his hero, the late French President Charles de Gaulle...

The vested interests of the Phnom Penh administration, which has played a part in undermining the Paris accords, would be one obstacle. In addition, factional rivalry, which has prevented power sharing in Cambodia, is another part of the tradition of the royal family, which includes other children of Prince Sihanouk as well as his wife Monique...

The great danger is that it could provide an easy opportunity for the international community to wash its hands of Cambodia. The outcome could well be a false dawn before Cambodia descends again into political darkness...

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Annexing Hawaii. NEW YORK—The text of the Hawaiian annexation treaty forwarded to the Senate by President Harrison yesterday [Feb. 15] provides that the Provisional Government shall continue until a definite form of Government has been provided...

1918: Belgians United. THE HAGUE—Latest intelligence from Belgium shows that the real cause of the recent rioting and bloodshed in Brussels and Antwerp and of the increasing turmoil throughout the land is the resolution of all Belgian elected bodies and of the law courts to battle the German attempts to separate Flanders from the French half of the kingdom...

1943: Rommel Repubed. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—[From our New York edition]—American tank forces and combat teams have thrown back the veteran armored forces of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel six miles in a counter-attack on the plateau west of Faid Pass in central Tunisia...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Jr. Chairman. LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher. JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor...

سكنا من الاله

OPINION

Clinton Deserves Praise for His Decision on Bosnia

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In its first real test, the new Clinton foreign policy team shows itself strong and flexible enough to pull back from a war that never could have been won politically, emotionally or historically.

- 1. To save the lives of Bosnian Muslims.
2. To create a workable independent Bosnia where none ever existed.
3. To give Bosnian Serbs, Croats and Muslims the chance for honorable roles in their own land.
4. To demonstrate that Serbian atrocities had at least some price.

In 1992, during the breakup of Yugoslavia, Muslims, about 44 percent of the population, declared the first independent Bosnia. Orthodox Christian Serbs, more than a third of Bosnia's population, feared that they would wind up a minority in an Islamic state in what had been their homeland for centuries.

ON MY MIND

became a Serbian pogrom against the Muslims. Muslims were driven from their towns, corralled in concentration camps. Muslim cities were shelled. Rape of Muslim women became planned terrorism.

Serbs had casualties and horror stories, but the world was sickened by the far greater Serbian atrocities. Europe, however, was exquisitely polite when it came to helping Muslims militarily — after you, America.

George Bush and then President Bill Clinton to bomb Serbian forces, and arm the Muslims with heavy weapons. Before election, Mr. Clinton seemed to be leaning to that. But during the interim and after his inauguration day, the Clinton team did what it is paid to do — take one more look.

They found two problems that made it impossible for the United States to try to shoot its way to a Balkan settlement. Problem one was that the United States would have to go in alone. The Europeans would not back a war against Serbia.

For months, Cyrus Vance, former secretary of state, and David Owen, once Britain's foreign secretary, had been on a United Nations assignment to come up with a peace plan. They did. It calls for a cease-fire overseen by a substantial UN force, a war crimes tribunal, strong human rights provisions, the sharing of power by all three sides in a central government and in Sarajevo, and nine districts in which the majority

would be either Muslim, Serbian or Croatian. As Muslims say bitterly, it is hard to see how Serbian leaders could be treated both as negotiators and as war criminals. But Bosnian Serbs would get less territory than before, and no Bosnian industrial centers.

The Clinton team, headed by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, came up with a thoughtful approach. It is bringing down on them the fury of the bomb-Serbs crowd, once reserved for Vance-Owen.

To persuade the Muslims to go along, Washington promises that after the agreements are signed, U.S. troops will join a UN peacekeeping force. To help persuade the Serbs, Mr. Clinton is receiving the help of President Boris Yeltsin of pro-Serbian Russia. All told, a sensible plan. For the Clinton team a strong start, and for Bosnia some hope.

The New York Times

Talk Shows: Not the People's Voice

By Donella Meadows

HANOVER, New Hampshire — I am a talk-show junkie. I would rather listen to real folks stumbling to express their own thoughts than to polished puppets reading what others have written.

I tune into Larry King, Rush Limbaugh and the folks who call in to keep myself awake, chucking, thinking and every now and then yelling in outrage.

One item of talk I hear is about the power of talk shows. They are restoring democracy, it is said, to a nation that has concentrated

MEANWHILE

100 much power within one narrow East Coast Beltway. Just by venting their opinions into a national satellite feed, Americans can scuttle a congressional pay raise, elevate a wise-cracking Texan to a presidential candidacy or bring down a potential attorney general because she hired an illegal alien.

We Americans do not need Ross Perot to create an electronic town meeting, they say. It is already going on, coast-to-coast, on multiple channels, 24 hours a day.

Now, much as I like the talk shows, there is a big difference between the Rush Limbaugh show and a town meeting. And as much as I like town meetings, they are not as effectively democratic as they could be.

One problem with both call-in shows and town meetings is that they are not representative. Only those who take the trouble, and do not have to go to work, and are not busy with the kids can participate. Even within that set, the loudest mouths and most made-up minds dominate the air time.

At town meetings, you can see the shy folks, the ones who have trouble sounding off in public, leaning

against the back wall or bending over their knitting. On talk radio, those people are invisible, but they are there. It is a mistake to think that the blowhards who call in speak for the nation.

A second problem is that, as we know from town meetings, the power is not with the people, it is with the moderator. He or she establishes the rules, decides who to call on, changes the subject, cuts people off. In talk radio, there is only one rule: Break for the commercial on time.

Some call-in moderators are neutral and courteous. Then there is Rush Limbaugh, who is funny and pompous and a scapegoater and a hate-monger. His popularity could lead you to some terrible conclusions about the American state of mind.

The purpose of the commercial media is not to foster democracy, of course; it is to entertain in order to attract attention in order to sell. Therefore, talk shows have a fast pace. There is time to spout off, but no time for serious debate. Talk shows can only transmit knee-jerk responses to hot issues. They can deal with Zoë Baird's child-care arrangements, but they seem uninterested in Ron Brown's links to corporations and foreign governments.

They have plenty to say about gays in the military, but they cannot fathom Yugoslavia.

The talk shows not only miss the biggest, most profound issues; they can be breeding grounds for careening falsehoods. One man tells Larry King that a cellular phone gave his wife brain cancer, causing a national panic before there is a

shred of evidence. Rush Limbaugh pronounces the greenhouse effect a fiction made up by commie-pinko environmentalists, and decades of good science are swept away.

There is a final problem with democracy by talk radio. We are not very good at talking to one another. We are better at coming back with one-liners than at listening with open minds. We have few public role models showing us how to demand and judge evidence, how to weigh conflicting opinions, how to deal with uncertainty and complication.

What I hear every day on talk radio is America's lack of education — and I don't mean lack of college degrees. I mean lack of the basic art of democracy, the ability to seek the great truths that can come only by synthesizing the small truths held by each of us.

The world is richly varied and wildly complicated. Each person experiences only a piece of it. To make any sense of the world, to make the right decisions as a nation, we need many points of view — rich and poor, male and female, liberal and conservative, urban and rural, black and white, yes, even straight and gay. Democracy wins out over any government dominated by just one point of view, because only democracy has at least the potential of seeing the world complete and whole.

That is why talk shows and town meetings are good things. They will be even better when they let all voices be heard with respect and with dedication to finding the truth, rather than ridiculing the opposition.

The writer is adjunct professor of environmental studies at Dartmouth College. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Profit in Cambodia?

Regarding "Khmer Rouge Is Making a Profit; Timber Subsidies Attempt to Sabotage UN Peace Plan" (Feb. 8):

Thailand and the "Thai military leaders" — and just who would these be in the democratically elected government of Thailand? — have again been subjected to completely unsubstantiated charges.

The fact is that Thailand has been among the staunchest supporters of the United Nations peace process in Cambodia. Even as Thailand believed that selective sanctions would not force the Khmer Rouge to get into line, because they did not have to depend on commercial earnings to survive as a force to be reckoned with, the Thai government has effectively helped the UN in observing the mandatory enforcement measures, and the spokesman for the UN transitional authority, Eric Falt, confirmed so on Jan. 8.

Why does a "dense tropical jungle in Cambodia" now resemble a strip mine? William Branigan, in "Cambodia Factions Ravage Timberland" (Feb. 4) wrote: "But while the Thai military, after a shaky start, has largely shut down cross-border timber imports from Khmer Rouge zones in compliance with the UN call, the cutoff of exports has been brazenly violated in areas under the Phnom Penh government's administration, including the port of Kompong Som, and the border with Vietnam. UN officials and diplomats said."

Deploying both civilian and military personnel, Thailand has done its part fully in assisting the UN to observe the enforcement of sanctions. But sadly, other parties have been actively engaging in businesses involving timber, gems and other valuable resources which are fast being depleted in Cambodia.

EKAFONG PALADRAKSA, First Secretary for Information, Royal Thai Embassy, Rome.

The Rain in Spain

Regarding "Spain Acts to Solve Rainy-Day Problem" (Report, Feb. 9) by Eugene Robinson:

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez asserts that of all the dams and other water projects built in Spain since the 15th century, fully 20 percent have been built since he became prime minister in 1982.

In fact, from Roman times until 1939, 191 dams with 4 billion cubic meters capacity were built; from then until 1975, 481 major dams were completed and 65 were under advanced construction, with a total water storage capacity of 40 billion cubic meters. From 1976 on, no major dam has been built from start to finish.

The present shortage and consequent rationing of water in many Spanish cities is due to the lack of foresight by the government, and most specifically by the Socialist government, despite the fact that all technical departments of the administration have consistently recommended urgent action.

The poor sense of priorities shown in investing billions on the new railway line from Madrid to Seville or in a short-lived event like the Expo de Seville has contributed to the present scarcity of water.

JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ CANO, Madrid.

Amateurs and Elitists

Regarding "Why Punish These People Who Just Want to Work?" (Opinion, Feb. 10):

If A. M. Rosenthal wishes to make a case for changes in immigration law, as he has done before, he would do better to leave Zoë Baird out of it.

The issue at hand here is an amateur president elevating an elite scofflaw to a policy-making position. The popular outcry would be similar should he choose an habitual shoplifter for attorney general. Or do the shoplifting laws also need change?

BRIAN J. CAMPBELL, Antwerp, Belgium.

Armed and Barricaded

Regarding the editorial "Guns in the Classroom" (Feb. 3):

Any solution to the problem of schoolyard shootings that does not contemplate a complete ban on civilian gun ownership will be like applying a Band-Aid to a melanoma. For your editorial to omit the banning of guns as a possible solution reveals how successful gun lobbies have been in shaping American public opinion.

The problem is compounded because fearful people are incapable of making rational decisions. What America needs are leaders like Franklin Delano Roosevelt who warned against the corrosive effects of fear on the people's ability to take decisive action. What good

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Clinton and Abortion

Regarding "Clinton Overturns Several Republican Curbs on Abortion" (Jan. 23):

You report that Mr. Clinton quashed the executive orders of

Jumping on the 'Leaks'

We are greatly troubled by the unfair treatment given Judge Kimba Wood regarding her suggested nomination for U.S. attorney general.

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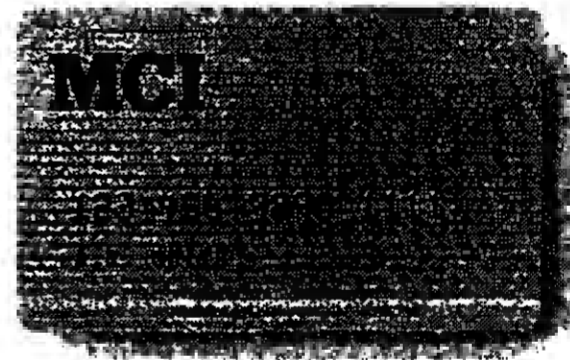
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International Education

Schools in China Open for Business Cuts in State Funding Turn Teachers Into Entrepreneurs

By Catherine Sampson

BEIJING — When Jialiang Middle School discovered its coffers were almost empty, teachers gave their entrepreneurial instincts full rein. First of all, they went out and bought 2,500 chickens. Then they gave five to each child and told them to return four fat chickens in the autumn.

Chickens weighing less than one-and-a-half kilos (about 3 pounds) would be rejected and there was to be a fine of 20 yuan (just over \$3) for any child who turned up empty-handed.

For the past few years, China's schools have been driven almost to collapse by underfunding from the state. In Confucian societies, intellectuals tend to sneer at the dirty world of commerce. But even before last autumn's Communist Party decision to create a "socialist market economy," some schools were scratching together cash through a variety of small-scale commercial ventures.

When the central government tacitly acknowledged in October that it could not find enough money to subsidize state-run industries or state-run schools sufficiently, many teachers heaved a sigh of relief. At last, they had a free hand to make money any way they could.

"Every school has come up with some way of making money," says Wang Jiarong, who teaches music at a middle school in central China's Hunan province. "Either they set up a factory or they open a kindergarten or they rent out space," he said. "Some schools sell candy to the kids, and some even put Marlboro slogans on their notebooks to make money."

Mr. Wang's school has set up a small plastic-processing plant on its grounds. Businessmen are eager to establish joint ventures with schools because it means they are tax-exempt. Mr. Wang is not entirely enthusiastic, because school officials have been drawn into the round of heavy eating and drinking that goes with doing business in China. They tend to reel across the schoolyard with red faces as the children are returning to class after lunch.

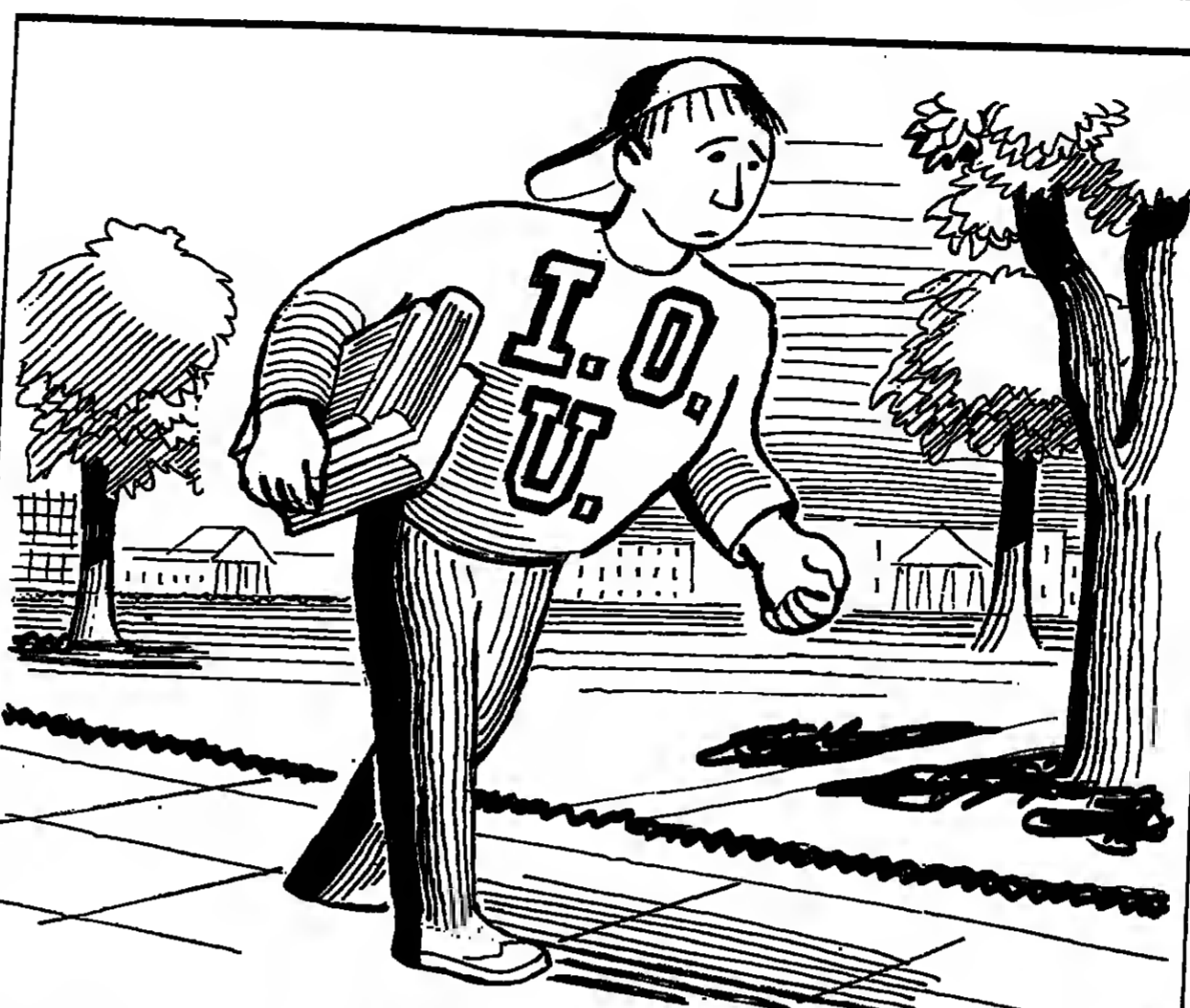
Although the state continues to invest in education, schools are becoming less dependent on central government for their survival. It is a gradual form of privatization, creating debate and controversy as it progresses.

LAST summer, there was much debate when the town of Hangzhou's Physical Labor Road school abandoned its revolutionary name to the Wahaha school, which sounds just as silly in Chinese as in English. It was paid 1 million yuan in sponsorship by the Wahaha food company. Critics say that whatever the advantages in financial terms, "graduate of Wahaha school" is not going to look good on resumes.

While state schools are being pushed to take the plunge into the market economy, China's headlong rush toward capitalism has also spawned the country's first private schools.

The Guangya primary school in China's western Sichuan province has become known as the "school for aristocrats." With investment of 7 million yuan raised by a former cameraman turned headmaster, Qing Guangya, its air conditioner...

Continued on page 12



Washington: Mopping Up Student Debt

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — To Bill Clinton, the presidential candidate, it seemed like a match made in political heaven: Take advantage of a popular new social cause to help solve an intractable problem.

As with middle-income tax relief and several other campaign promises, Bill Clinton, the president, is finding that the federal deficit can play havoc even with divinely inspired political strategies.

The social cause involved is "national service," an apple pie issue that the president called "the heart of my campaign for a new course in politics in America." His embrace of the universally popular concept signaled that the country was putting the greed and self-centeredness of the 1980s behind it. It evoked images of his political hero, John F. Kennedy, challenging people in his inaugural address to ask "what you can do for your country."

The intractable problem is the massive federal student loan program, which virtually everyone agrees is producing too many graduates with too much debt. "Students are coming out of college with debt burdens larger than their parents' home mortgages," said Daniel S. Cheever Jr., president of the American Student Assistance Corporation, which guarantees and services student loans.

Mr. Clinton's solution was to scrap the current loan program, make student loans available to all comers and create a National Service Trust that would allow students to repay much of their debt by donating time after graduation to community service as teachers, police officers or child-care workers.

"In a Clinton administration," he promised, "we'll put forth a domestic GI Bill that will say to the middle class as well as low-income people: We want you to go to college, we'll pay for it, it will be the best money we ever spent, but you've got to give something back to your country in return."

Earlier this month, administration officials announced that, while support for community service still might be the best money they spent, there would be less of a good thing than they wished. Eli J. Segal, the longtime personal friend whom Mr. Clinton put in charge of the Office of National Service, explained that, given the need to get federal spending more in line with revenues, the "dream" of rebuilding the student loan program around community service must give way for the moment to "the reality of the deficit."

George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, declined to specify how much Mr. Clinton will set aside in the budget he gives to Congress on March 23 for community service but admitted it will be less than originally intended. He said that the president "intends to fulfill his commitment to build a national service plan," but over a longer period of time than he had envisioned.

The idea of national service is clearly an idea whose time has come, or, to be more precise, one that is making a comeback. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps provided hard-to-find public ser-

Continued on page 14

Single Euromarket For Schools Faces The Mobility Test

By Barry James

PARIS — The European Single Market, which came into force last month, theoretically makes it easier for college students to attend universities in European Community countries other than their own.

It also permits teachers to compete for jobs anywhere in the community.

Under single market rules, universities have to admit applicants from other countries on the same basis as national students. This means that any student can, in theory, enroll at any institution anywhere in the EC provided he or she meets entrance requirements.

But practical difficulties, and especially the lack of language skills, means that the process still is daunting for most students.

One fear is that greater mobility will favor the better endowed universities of northern Europe, which will be able to cream off the best students from throughout the community, against those in poorer countries.

Another is that students who fail to get into universities in one country will take advantage of the new regulations to seek admission in another country, thus placing higher demands on some systems than others.

But as far as the EC Commission is concerned, the more students who study abroad the better. It sees them as the future leaders of a more closely united Europe.

The commission encourages the learning of languages, the mobility of students and teachers, the mutual recognition of qualifications and an extension of distance teaching. Jacques Delors, the commission president, has said he wants to make it possible for every student to do at least part of his or her studies in another country.

Another is that students who fail to get into universities in one country will take advantage of the new regulations to seek admission in another country, thus placing higher demands on some systems than others.

Continued on page 17

In Japan, Learning To Break the Mold

By Steven Brill

TOKYO — Junior high school girls hunch over sooty wood fires, stoking flames that heat huge kettles filled with rice. Out back, a few boys tend to the pigs, which will later be slaughtered and consumed.

At first glance, the life of students at Jiyu Gakuen, a private school in the Tokyo suburbs, could be seen as an extreme example of the Spartan discipline and heavy repression that is a hallmark of public education in Japan. Instead, the institution, whose name translates as "Freedom School," is one of the nation's oldest alternative schools, and one which prides itself on fostering creative, independent thinkers.

"It looks rigid and conformist to Westerners," said the principal, Gyo Hani. "But what we're trying to do is cultivate original thinkers."

The cooking and pig-tending is only the beginning. In addition, the students help run the school switchboard, assist with school finances, clean campus buildings, help with the laundry and supervise younger students.

"Real-life experience is part of learning," said Hideya Akagi, a 70-year-old instructor, echoing the ideas of Motoko Hani, who founded Jiyu Gakuen as a Christian school in 1921. From an original class of 26, the school now has

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- An East-West teacher exchange in Berlin has pointed up sharp differences in procedures and mentalities Page 13
- George Bush was the "education president," but his term was a disappointment — can Bill Clinton do better? Page 14
- In California, bilingualism is gaining in public schools, whose administrators take a laissez-faire approach Page 15
- American colleges implanted in Spain are helping to change a system that was known for its rigidity Page 15
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REAL ESTATE REPLACEMENT

Australian Universities Plan Offshore Campuses

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Australian universities, prompted by cuts in government funding and a growing demand for English-language education services in Asia, are planning to create a new generation of "borderless" colleges by building twin campuses in Southeast Asia.

The University of Adelaide, which has produced three Nobel Prize winners since it was founded in the state of South Australia in 1874, is leading the way with a plan to establish Australia's first full-fledged offshore campus.

The proposal to build the campus on a 200-acre (80-hectare) site near Sepang, 70 kilometers (43 miles) southeast of the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, is a commercial joint venture with the Hong Leong group, a leading industrial, financial and property conglomerate in Malaysia.

The proposal is awaiting final approval from the Malaysian government but, according to Adelaide University officials, has already received some encouraging support.

The initiative came from Cheng Mee Choo, a former professor of applied mathematics at the University of Malaya who now works as academic adviser to the Hong Leong group. Mr. Cheng was graduated from Adelaide University, winning its William Cullross prize for scientific research in 1968.

The long-term plan envisages a residential campus for 1,000 Malaysian students enrolled in four schools: science, mathematics and computer courses; commerce and economics; and engineering. The opening intake, possibly as early as 1994, will be between 500 and 600 students.

Sepang will be the location of a new international airport complex for Kuala Lumpur, to be built at a cost of about \$3 billion. It is scheduled for completion in 1997.

Monash University, based in Melbourne, is also negotiating with Malaysian education authorities to establish a similar joint venture university in Georgetown, capital of the Malaysian island-province and commercial hub, Penang.

Like a number of other nations in Southeast Asia, Malaysia is in the midst of a period of rapid

economic growth fueled by foreign investment from the West, Japan and other countries where the main language of overseas management, technology and trade is English. Malaysian education is being upgraded in all fields to meet the demands of an expanding industrial and service sector.

However, Malaysian ministers have publicly lamented a shortage

Foreign students' fees help meet the ever-rising costs of tertiary education.

of well-qualified scientists, professionals, managers and skilled technicians, warning that if the labor imbalance persists in Malaysia, it will crimp the government's modernization drive.

In recent years, a growing number of Asians from as far afield as South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong as well as Southeast Asia, have been studying in Australian schools, tertiary technical institutes and universities. Of some 330,000 full-time students enrolled in Australia's 43 universities in 1992, more than 47,000 were from overseas, mainly Asia.

Since foreign students pay higher fees at Australian universities than Australians, their presence helps meet the ever-rising costs of tertiary education.

For Adelaide University, an off-shore campus in Malaysia will be a substantial step toward meeting the objective of having 10 percent of its enrollment from other countries, chiefly in Asia, by the end of the decade. Foreign students, including a sizable number from Malaysia, now form about 6 percent of the 13,500-student roll.

Providing educational services

at home and now increasingly off-shore earned Australia an estimated \$680 million in the financial year ending June 1992.

Ray Golding, vice chancellor of James Cook University of North Queensland, said that his college now "considers Southeast Asia as part of the broader community which it serves."

In January, the university, a major provider of higher education in northern Australia, held a special graduation ceremony in Singapore for 20 of its Southeast Asian graduates. The main campus of James Cook is in Townsville, Queensland, with a second campus currently being developed in Cairns, 345 kilometers to the north.

Mr. Golding said that the university was committed to programs for educating specialists and undertaking research in such areas as tropical rain forest management, aquaculture and coral reef preservation that would benefit Australia's neighbors in Asia and the Pacific.

MONASH has a twinning arrangement with Sunway College in Petaling Jaya, a thriving business district on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur. Sunway students undertake the first year of their bachelor of economics or bachelor of law course in Malaysia before going to Monash to complete the degree.

Monash has also established a separate business school in Kuala Lumpur in cooperation with Malaysian Strategic Consultancy Sdn Bhd.

Curtin University in Perth offers off-shore courses to students in Malaysia and Singapore, while the University of Sydney recently signed an agreement with Singapore's Education Ministry to set up a School of Health Services in Singapore.

Other higher education institutions in Australia are actively ex-

ploring opportunities for twinning arrangements and selling their educational services in Asia.

Apart from strengthening ties between Australia and Asia at a time when the Australian government is seeking to accelerate a recovery from recession by plugging into the East Asian economic boom, a number of Australian academics maintain that having sizable numbers of Asian students, who are renowned for their hard work, helps spur Australians to higher standards.

The Malaysian campus of Adelaide University will initially be known as the Sepang Institute of Technology, Courses, to be taught in English, although Malay is the national language and Chinese is also widely spoken, will be offered under a twinning arrangement in which Adelaide will be responsible for offshore curriculum development and maintenance of academic standards.

Malaysians will study Adelaide University courses for two years at Sepang before completing the third and final year of their degrees in Adelaide. On graduation, they will be awarded qualifications identical to those given to Adelaide graduates.

Adelaide University has negotiated a franchise fee for the Sepang enrollments, in addition to gaining a new wave of Malaysian students paying full fees.

Although the annual fee, now about 11,000 Australian dollars (\$7,480) per year for a commerce course and 16,000 Australian dollars for engineering and science, will be the same for Sepang and Adelaide, the program is likely to prove attractive to Malaysia because it will cut travel costs and other expenses, and encourage Malaysians to remain in their own country for the long-term.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the editor for Asia of the International Herald Tribune.

Schools Open for Business

Continued from page 11

tioners, pianos, computers, nurses, and soft mattresses contrast sharply with the rundown buildings and shortage of textbooks in the state schools.

The State Education Commission is somewhat defensive about the emergence of private schools in a Communist country.

There are a tiny minority that are really private," said a spokesman at the State Education Commission, who agreed to be identified only as Mr. Yuan. "There is no way that private schools will outnumber public schools. Our policy is still that the country runs the schools and the private schools are a supplement."

It is true that even with increasing prosperity, only a minority of parents can afford to send their children to private schools. The parents of children who attend Guangya, most of whom are officials, pay an initial 18,000 yuan (\$3,125) toward building projects, and then 4,200 yuan per year for every-

thing from food to pajamas. The average monthly salary for a state worker in China is about 200 yuan (\$35) a month.

There is no such thing as a free education in China anymore, even in the state schools. One public school in Beijing's Haidian district was recently reprimanded for demanding a 10,000 yuan entrance fee from a student whose grades were below the level officially required.

Song Baimei, a headmistress of a state-run primary school in Heilongjiang province, had to ask all her pupils for interest-free loans of 3,000 yuan until she rented out spare rooms to a bakery and a construction company.

Each student still has to pay 100 yuan (\$17) a month in fees, but with the leasing profits, Mrs. Song has been able to raise the bonuses of her staff from just 20 yuan a month in 1991 to 110 yuan a month in 1992.

At the State Education Commission, Mr. Yuan says that the schools are allowed to keep all the profits they make. Mrs. Song, however, said she had to

hand over some 60 percent of what her school earns to the local education commission. Nobody is quite clear why, because the commission's main function is to fund the schools.

"I spend half my time on education and half my time on business matters nowadays," Mrs. Song says.

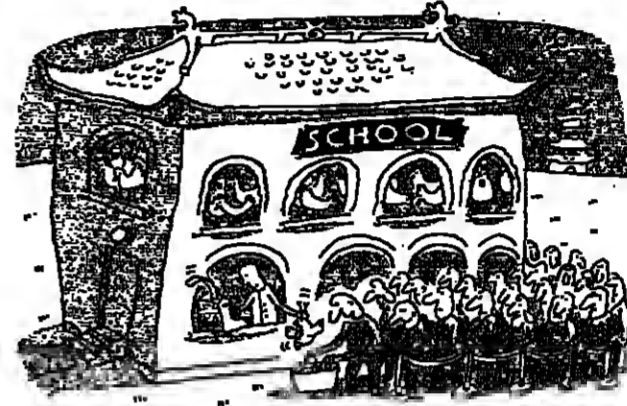
It is comments like these, as well as some unfortunate incidents in the classrooms, that have raised concerns that education and a free-for-all market economy are not entirely compatible. Teachers have been at the bottom of the pay scale for years, making a basic wage of under 100 yuan a month, and are now dreaming up money-making schemes not only for the school but for themselves.

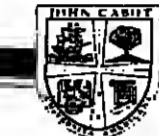
In Yiyang city, parents were distressed to find last year that their children were buying themselves out of homework assignments by purchasing items from the teacher, who has gone into business. At a Yiyang primary school, one child was told the more lollipops she bought from the teacher the more good marks she would get.

The authorities have made angry noises about such phenomena, and have banned the worst excesses but cannot realistically expect much improvement until teachers are paid a decent wage. In 1991, 4,587 teachers left the profession in the province of Guangdong alone.

"No young people want to teach anymore," says Mr. Wang. "You just can't make any money at it."

CATHERINE SAMPSON is a journalist based in Beijing.





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In Japan, an Alternative Institution Tries to Break the Mold

Continued from page 11

1,200 students, ranging from kindergarten through college. About 60 percent live in campus dormitories.

The 25-acre campus is huge and luxurious by Tokyo standards. It is landscaped with towering pines

and plum trees and some of the buildings strongly resemble the style of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Tuition is expensive. The annual fee for a high school boy is about 1.1 million yen (\$8,500), room and board included. Costs would be higher if not for an annual subsidy of about 300 million yen (\$2.4 million) from the Tokyo

Metropolitan government, a sum that represents one-third of the school's costs.

The stress on real-life experiences notwithstanding, the biggest contrast with the public schools in Japan is in the approach to classroom instruction and the enforcement of school regulations.

The major criticism of public schools in Japan is the emphasis placed on rote memorization and entrance exams. Classrooms are serious places where students are lectured and expected to memorize the correct answers. There is little questioning or debate since the goal is to do well on standardized exams. Pressure to excel is so intense that many students attend cram schools at night and on weekends.

The importance of doing well cannot be underestimated. Test performances determine the quality of the junior high schools, high schools and colleges students can attend. And one's college is the chief factor that determines career prospects.

In contrast, students at Jiyu Gakuen are taught in the Socratic method. The goal, Mr. Akagi says, is to encourage students to enjoy their studies and express themselves. They are not prepared for the standardized entrance exams, which means that students wishing to enter mainline universities or professional schools are at a disadvantage. They must augment their studies, typically by attending cram schools. While a few students are

accepted by major corporations, most go into journalism, family businesses, education or other fields where one's academic pedigree is less important.

Discipline is the other big difference. While Jiyu Gakuen imposes dress and behavior codes like the public schools, students are expected to obey out of a sense of responsibility, not obligation. If students do not conform, they are admon-

ished, but not punished. Some boys, for example, flout regulations calling for short, cropped hair.

In contrast, the public schools are far stricter, often to the point of cruelty. Two years ago, for example, two autistic students at a rural school died after the school principal locked them in a windowless metal shed for 45 hours where daytime temperatures rose as high as 122 degrees Fahrenheit. They were being punished for violating a school rule against smoking.

Officials at the Ministry of Education say they have recognized the necessity of introducing greater freedom to the nation's school system, if only to supply corporate interests with more creative individuals who will help the nation compete in software, computer science and other knowledge-intensive industries.

The ministry has been experimenting with its own alternative schools and attempting to lessen the emphasis on rote memorization and standardized tests. Yet, critics say these efforts are half-hearted, while others note that vested interests are blocking attempts at reform. Progress has been minimal.


Only about 30 percent of high schools, for example, are complying with a new government policy to give students at least one Saturday off a month. The schools are apparently worried that a slightly more relaxed regimen will hurt student's performance on entrance exams. Jiyu Gakuen, for its part, also continues Saturday classes, although they are devoted to the arts.

If Ministry of Education reforms appear problematic, the example of Jiyu Gakuen underscores the difficulty of fostering a mass of creative and independent thinkers in a society ruled by conformism and respect for authority.

"The idea of individuality is far deeper in the West," said Mr. Akagi, who studied in the United States for two years after World War II. "After about six years at Jiyu Gakuen, I think students have a vague idea of what it means."

STEVEN BRILL is the International Herald Tribune's correspondent in Tokyo.

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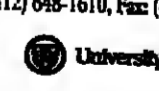
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International Education / A Special Report

Freedom and Discipline Clash In Berlin Teacher Exchange

By Ann Brocklehurst

BERLIN — When Elisabeth Diemert of West Berlin began teaching at an East Berlin elementary school a year and a half ago, her colleagues were full of questions about the West German educational system...

said math and physics teacher Frank Schneider, an East Berliner working in West Berlin. "They may be socially more adept and confident, but a lot of time has to be spent on discipline instead of teaching."

Frank Gerber, an East Berliner who is currently teaching drama and German in West Berlin, finds that his students face almost no pressure to achieve. "They do so little. They seem to float. It's astonishing how many opportunities they have and don't use."

In contrast, many students in East Berlin are now under tremendous pressure to perform. Unent-

bernd Müller, a West Berliner who participated in the exchange last year, saw it as part of his role to give the older students in his history and politics lessons another view and to discuss with them how the West saw the former German Democratic Republic. Although his pupils were more used to listening than giving their opinions, Mr. Müller believes the discussions were fairly successful.

One of his students, 17-year-old Stefan Jacobs, found it especially interesting that Mr. Müller did not introduce himself as a West Berliner, but rather left it for his students to figure out. "He was always asking questions about the GDR, so we finally asked him if he was a West German," said Jacobs. "It was very useful for us to have him, as a West Berliner, there."

Mr. Gerber said his Eastern origins are irrelevant to his students despite the fact that he teaches in a school where 50 percent of the student body are foreigners and he had earlier had almost no contact with foreigners.

"The wall in our heads is planted very firmly."

played parents, who do not want their children to end up in the same position, are pushing them to get good grades so they can find good jobs. At the same time, the Eastern children, whose enthusiasm for the smallest improvement in their school's circumstances and whose discipline and patience had impressed Western teachers, are becoming more jaded.

Miss Diemert said her students now show up with Walkmans, Gameboy videos and trendy clothes and shoes. "I've seen these developments in the one-and-a-half years I've been here. There's more and more violence, lack of concentration. All the things we had in the West, now you're starting to see in the Eastern schools."

As much as the Western teachers understand their Eastern colleagues' concern about the growing social problems in the schools, they are disturbed by the tendency to attribute anything that goes wrong to the changes of the past three years and to forget about the side effects of 40 years of communism.

LIKE many of the participants in the exchange program, Mr. Gerber is at ease in his new school and would be happy to prolong his stay indefinitely. Unfortunately, the bureaucracy is standing in the way.

Despite the fact that far fewer teachers than desired were willing to temporarily leave their familiar jobs in the interests of bringing Easterners and Westerners together, many of those that did and now want to stay on are having problems. Western teachers often cannot arrange to receive their full salaries if they remain in the East and Easterners have difficulties getting their academic qualifications recognized in the West.

ANN BROCKLEHURST is a journalist based in Berlin.



A production of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis" at the Théâtre du Soleil; traditional dancer from Bali, below.

French Actors Take Lessons in Dramatic Tradition

By Barry James

PARIS — What used to be an unmythical and run-down munitions factory in the Vincennes forest on the eastern edge of Paris has become a mecca for theater lovers — and more recently for professional actors and actresses seeking the well-springs of their art.

Over the past 20 years, five separate theaters have occupied the old workshops and warehouses at the Cartoucherie, creating a kind of loose commune dedicated to experimentation, new relationships between performers and audiences, and dramatic research.

The experience led to the realization that the Western theater, with its emphasis on realism and mimesis, had in many ways lost touch with its roots in the oral tradition. And in 1989, the directors of the five theaters set up an Association for Research of the Traditions of the Actor, or ARTA, to give performers an insight into ancient dramatic traditions, some of which are virtually unknown in Europe.

Three times a year or so, ARTA brings some of the finest performers from South and East Asia and Africa to the Cartoucherie to impart some of their skills and knowledge to Western actors and actresses from many countries.

The courses, each for about 15 carefully selected students, usually last for a month. Several of the performers have come back more than once to teach. And so sought-after have the courses become that ARTA is soon to move into its own headquarters, provided by the City of Paris, at the Cartoucherie.

HERE, according to its co-director, Lucia Bensaïon, herself an actress, it will create rehearsal and lecture rooms, a specialized library of books and videos with a small space for performances and exhibitions. Miss Bensaïon said the purpose of the courses is for actors to be able to draw inspiration from different dramatic traditions rather than copy them.

"To be able to work with the actors for a month, listen to them speak about their art and participate in their training is a source of inestimable riches for the Western actor," she said.

Paradoxically, as progress makes it easier to travel to other countries to see different forms of theater art, so does it place these forms under increasing threat of disappearance. They are menaced by the worldwide evolution from oral to literary expression that has long since become complete in the West.



In the industrialized countries, the word illiterate is almost always used pejoratively. It ignores the fact that many of the great works of human creation — Homer's Odyssey and Iliad, for example, or the even longer Hindu epics, the Mahabharata or the Ramayana — were sustained for centuries by people who could not read or write, or the fact that "illiterate" societies also include philosophers and artists of the highest order.

In addition, the West has a long tradition of separating theater from ordinary life, and even punting it as being in some way unworthy or corrupting. As long ago as the year 314, the canon law of the Christian Church decreed that "concerning players, we have thought it fit to excommunicate them so long as they continue to act."

The performers from Asia or Africa are the interpreters of long oral traditions, in which theater often is closely associated with religious ritual. They are revered not for their ability to innovate or interpret a variety of roles, but for their skill in recreating faithfully works that have been handed down over many generations.

Although such lack of spontaneity is often seen as a defect in the West, Miss Bensaïon said the traditional performers bring unexpected insights into the value of codified gesture, ceremonial and disciplined movement.

Just how effective such insights can be when introduced into Western works has been demonstrated by two of Paris's most imaginative dramatic directors, Peter Brook at the tiny Bouffes du Nord theater in a predominantly Arab quarter of the city, and Ariane Mnouchkine at the Théâtre du Soleil, one of the five theaters at the Cartoucherie.

A couple of years ago, Mr. Brook brought together Indian, African, Ethiopian and West African actors, together with British and French, for a memorable production of Shakespeare's "Tempest," in which every gesture had a place and a meaning. More recently, he brought Korean singers and Oriental costumes into a production of Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande."

Miss Mnouchkine introduced some of the stylized conventions of Oriental theater into productions of Shakespeare's "Richard II," "Twelfth Night" and Henry IV. Her recent production of the Orpheus trilogy of Aeschylus, and Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis" introduced costumes, musical instruments and gestures from a variety of theatrical traditions in the Middle East and Asia.

Thus, an Indian actress, Nrupama Nityanandan, played Iphigenia using codified gestures of the hands and fingers called mudras, visual ideograms that replace words. And in the first of the Aeschylus plays, "Agamemnon," the stunning red costumes of the chorus were directly inspired by the Kathakali theater of southern India.

Such meetings of East and West have, of course, provided many fruitful sources of inspiration for contemporary artists, writers and composers. When a gamelan, a traditional orchestra from Bali, performed at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, Debussy was enraptured and incorporated some of its effects in his music, which also influenced more recent composers such as Pierre Boulez and Benjamin Britten.

The first course organized by ARTA in April 1989 was by performers from Bali. Others have been from the Kathakali theater; the highly ritual Parsvri tradition of singing and recitation from Korea; clowning from the Beijing Opera; and Kabuki from Japan, taught by Nakamura Matagoro, an official "living national treasure," no less; and the art of narration by performers from Burkina Faso, of whom it is said that when they die the memory of their region dies with them.

Pei Yanling, one of China's best-known actresses, gave a course on her form of operatic theater called Hebei Bangzi. Her company also gave a memorable series of performances of Euripides' "Medea" in Paris, in which she played the role of Jason.

There have been many contacts between the association and theater in Japan, where deeply conservative social customs have kept the traditional No and Kabuki theaters alive and thriving in the face of technological progress. Last year, the International Theater Institute, a Unesco body, awarded its Uchimura Prize, named after the late Japanese writer, to ARTA in recognition of its role in introducing Western actors to Japanese dramatic traditions.

ARTA fits into a characteristic culture of the Cartoucherie, which has its origins in the social ferment of the 1960s. Surrounding a large square, the long workshops and warehouses of the munitions factory form a collective ambience of liberty and imagination that blurs the distinction between stage and audience.

The first company to move to the site, in 1970, was Miss Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil, which was founded in 1964 by alumni of the student theater association at the University of Paris. It was followed by theaters called L'Aquarium, Le Chaudron, La Tempête and the Epee de Bois, which specializes in Spanish-language masterpieces and features a beautiful and intimate theater made entirely of wood by members of the collective.

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Clinton Throws New Ideas at a Problem That Stumped the 'Education President'

By Mary Jordan

WASHINGTON — Hopes soared in Washington when George Bush promised at the outset of his presidency that he would be "the education president." But he wasn't. At the end of his term, a broad consensus of educators and parents gave Mr. Bush high marks for rhetoric but falling grades for follow-through.

Now, with Bill Clinton in the White House — he, and his wife, have a track record for improving schools in Arkansas — Wash-

ington finds itself cautiously optimistic that a Democrat could fulfill the Republican's promise.

"There is a better possibility to see change now than in the past," said Arnold Fege, governmental relations director for the National Parent-Teacher Association, the largest association representing parents.

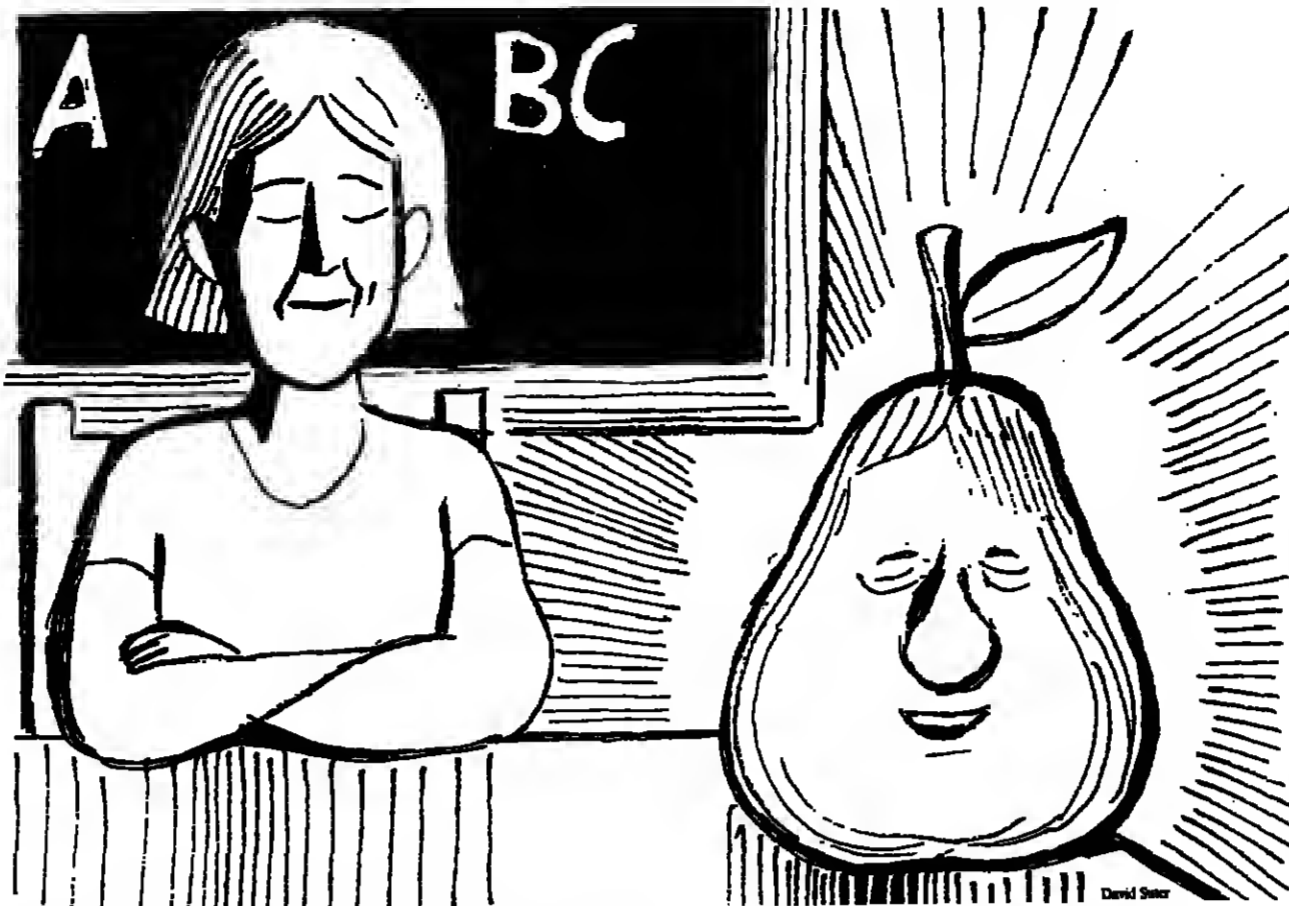
"I've been in school districts all over the country, and there is a palpable new feeling out there" that change will happen, said Andy Platner, spokesman for the National Center on Education and the Economy. "There is a whole lot of optimism."

What is spurring the new hope is Mr. Clinton's promise of systemic change and fresh funding for elementary and high schools. He has placed the emphasis on poor children, but he is also backing a popular idea that would allow students to pay back college loans by doing everything from cleaning up neighborhoods to teaching in the ghetto.

And Mr. Clinton has shown that he means business, by naming a widely respected education innovator and trusted adviser, Richard W. Riley, to be Education Secretary.

"Best money we will ever spend," is how Mr. Clinton characterized the billions of dollars in education "investment" money he promised during the campaign. But already it is clear that while the new administration does not lack the will for change, it may lack the money.

"I don't want to bear sad tidings," Mr. Riley told a group of college presidents in Washington this month, using one of his first public speeches to lower expectations. He reminded the audience that his own department was in the hole \$2 billion because of miscalculations on how much was owed on college tuition grants. And that is a drop in the bucket compared to the national debt that is in the trillions.



"I don't like it, you don't like it," said Mr. Riley, the 60-year-old former governor of South Carolina, speaking frankly about the department's and nation's deficit problem. At least immediately, Mr. Riley said, there may be a limit to what the administration can do.

Even giving every needy student

who currently receives a federal grant for college an extra \$100 — a pittance compared to the \$1,000 and more that has been recommended — would cost the government almost half a billion dollars.

While no significant money seems likely for college students soon, the National Service Trust Fund, the program allowing stu-

dents to pay back loans by working as a policeman or teacher, is so costly that only a relatively few students will be able to participate in it in the initial years.

"High Hopes and Hard Realities," a headline in an education magazine's that put a picture of Mr. Clinton on its January cover, seems to sum up the feeling in

Congress.

"I think there will be change," said Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat from Illinois, who is a key congressional leader in education. "But obviously, it's not going to be easy because of budget constraints."

There is, however, already a change in the direction of Ameri-

ca's education leadership. Under Mr. Bush, the White House bully pulpit was used — almost exclusively, in the end — to trumpet the need for government vouchers for private schools. That is over.

The outlawing of minority scholarships, a favorite Bush initiative among conservatives, has been reversed. Mr. Riley has already said the scholarships used to address past discrimination are "valid" and "good."

And much more than in times past, the White House is perceived as understanding the plight of poor and middle class parents and students, and the needs of neighborhood schools.

"We know jaw-boning goes a long way," said Mr. Fege. Even if "there isn't any money to fund a major new program," he said he expected Mr. Clinton and Mr. Riley to use their bully pulpit and available money quite differently.

For instance, last year the Democrats wanted more money to be targeted to poor schools nationwide, while the Republican administration fought that effort. It wanted the money to go to building a new model of schools. The result was a destructive tug-of-war, with neither effort getting full attention.

This year, said education consultant Susan H. Furman, there is "more optimism" that the White House and Congress will act in sync and get more accomplished.

Mr. Bush, so assured in foreign affairs, sometimes stumbled on even the most basic facts and figures of his administration's education proposals. Now Mr. Clinton has already won early respect because he can talk for hours about

cutting-edge school innovations or teacher merit pay or the latest math curriculum.

Mr. Riley has committed himself to pursuing new standards — or a baseline of knowledge for all American students. He also is backing a better system of national examinations, which would attempt to get American students more in line with higher achievers in Japan and many European countries.

But first, Mr. Riley said he wants to revive the department that President Ronald Reagan let languish for most of the 1980s. He wants it to be a clearinghouse for new ideas and helpful information, the facilitator for reform in the nation's 110,000 schools.

"The department right now is seen as the enemy," said Margaret A. McKenna, who served as deputy education secretary under President Jimmy Carter and helped the Clinton team during the transition.

Ms. McKenna, president of Lesley College in Boston, said she expected to see movement from the administration on more money for early childhood development, national service, and federal incentives to push better ways to teach children.

Spending money on learning schools and children, said Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican from Minnesota with a keen interest in education, is an "investment with a payback."

"I'm a Republican," he said, "and I believe we will see change."

MARY JORDAN writes about education for The Washington Post.

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It's Popular, It's Idealistic But Can It Mop Up Student Debt?

Continued from page 11

cost to the government of about \$5 billion.

The program has come under political fire in recent years because of high default rates. A gradual shift in federal policy from primary reliance on grants to

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greater emphasis on repayable loans for low-income students has also led critics to charge that students are emerging from college with too much debt.

Mr. Clinton's original idea, which was expected to be translated into his first major education initiative, was to abolish the current system and replace it with one that would have offered students the option of working off their loans through community service. The students would work in existing community organizations under the watchful eye of a federal commission.

The more they looked at the numbers, though, the more White House advisers began to have some second thoughts. One estimate was that it would cost an average of \$18,000 a year — \$10,000 for pay, medical insurance and administration, and \$5,000 to \$10,000 of loan forgiveness — to place one student for a year in a service job. If only 100,000, or 2 percent, of the 5 million eligible students signed up, Washington's tab would be \$1.8 billion.

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While the gradual approach looks like a political retreat on the part of the Clinton administration, it is fully in keeping with the advice of experts in the field.

Earlier this month, the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, set up by Congress, urged a trial effort involving no more than 50,000 students. It also urged that no more than 20 percent of a student loan, around \$2,000, be forgiven annually. With local business or community help defray the cost, it put the cost to the government at \$100 million a year.

Proponents of a more gradual approach also point out that a base for repaying federal loans through community service already exists. College graduates willing to teach in designated areas or to teach in underserved areas qualify for loan forgiveness as do Peace Corps volunteers. A similar program exists for graduates of medical schools.

The impact on the federal deficit is not the only controversial aspect of the Clinton plan. Labor unions fear that participants in a national service corps might force regular workers out of their jobs, especially if they move into fields such as teaching or police work. Others charge that nontraditional students, such as older, married and part-time ones, would not be in a position to take advantage of the community service option.

Still others fear that the program will attract only poor students, turning them into "indentured servants" doing unpleasant jobs while their middle- and upper-middle-class counterparts get on with their graduate studies and careers.



Education Secretary Richard W. Riley.

Despite the gradual approach that is being forced on him, Mr. Clinton is expected to continue to push national service as one of the themes of his presidency. "This is at the soul of Bill Clinton," said Mr. Segal. "This is not peripheral. This is not like middle-class tax cuts. He'll walk away from a lot of

things before he walks away from the national service."

EDWARD B. FISKE, former education editor of The New York Times, is the author of "Smart Schools, Smart Kids" (Simon & Schuster, 1991).

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International Education / A Special Report

Laissez-Faire Bilingualism in California

By Robert Frank

ANAHEIM, California — When Daniel Ramirez's family immigrated from central Mexico to the farmlands of Camarillo, near Los Angeles, in 1962, the 7-year-old attended school in the mornings and picked broccoli, strawberries and cabbages with his parents in the afternoons.

Lost in a sea of English, Mr. Ramirez wound up quitting school nine years later. But he considers himself lucky; his education was reformulated in the fields by an older farm worker.

"He once started with a Mao quote and we wound up discussing density and the mass of solid objects," Mr. Ramirez said. Now a 7th- and 8th-grade teacher for the Pleasant Valley School District in Camarillo, Mr. Ramirez is among California's growing ranks of bilingual-education teachers hoping to make a difference. Unlike his own experience, Mr. Ramirez's students learn in Spanish at the school, not in the fields.

"I know that if they get interested in math or science, I can teach them the concepts in words that are familiar to them," he said. "Once you're educated, you're educated. What does it matter what language it is? Gravity is gravity everywhere."

Mr. Ramirez was among 5,000 teachers, parents and school administrators who recently attended the annual seminar here of the California Association for Bilingual Education (CABE).

California has 5.18 million students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade. As the largest center of U.S. immigration throughout the 1980s, the state now finds that one of every five students speaks little or no English, according to the California Department of Education.

Students who speak Spanish make up the bulk of those with limited English ability, followed by Vietnamese, Cantonese, Hmong, Khmer, Tagalog, Korean, Laotian, Armenian and Mandarin. In school districts throughout California, students are taught primarily in their native, or "home," language — that is, if enough of them speak the language and if qualified bilingual teachers can be found.

California is short an estimated 20,000 bilingual teachers, according to CABE estimates. Despite the need, state education officials have never created guidelines or standards that schools can use to set up bilingual education programs, said Steve Hopcraft, a CABE lobbyist.

On the other hand, school districts use this laissez-faire attitude to pick and choose programs tai-

Building English Proficiency



Foreign language groups in California's public schools.

ored to the best needs of their students. These include teaching entirely in a foreign language with very limited English, setting up non-English libraries and databases, choosing "culturally appropriate" literature, parent involvement and faculty training.

"In California, bilingual education is in the forefront of providing alternative education approaches for kids," said John Acosta, a bilingual-education consultant for the Los Angeles County Office of Education.

Previously, Los Angeles schools sprinkled a few students with limited English skills throughout its classes. The idea was for English-speaking students to help their peers learn. In most cases, this approach was deemed a failure.

Mr. Acosta said, "You'd get 30 frustrated students and three frustrated teachers," he said.

Now students are placed together in one class, where their English skills are matched to a teacher's foreign-language skills, he said. This has sometimes led to controversies with parents or administrators who believe children should be taught English before they are taught other subjects.

"The anti-bilingual thinking is that a 5-year-old needs to be taught concepts all over again," Mr. Acosta said. "They already know how to count, so we don't need to teach him counting, just the new symbols."

Simply making up their own rules does not mean districts have found the most practical or effective way of teaching bilingual students, either.

"It's confusing," said John Martoni, who teaches a 5th-grade classroom of Central American immigrants in a Watts neighborhood for the Los Angeles Unified School District.

The district has five classifications of limited English proficiency. Parents can also opt for an

English immersion program. One class can have students from all of these categories, Mr. Martoni said. "Some of the students coming to me can't read or write in either language," he said.

Schools can also tailor their bilingual programs to specific community desires. Serving an area once populated by Dutch and Portuguese dairymen, the 21,500-student ABC Unified School District, is located 30 miles (48 kilometers) away from downtown Los Angeles. Seventy-four percent of district students are members of a minority, with only 26 percent listed as "non-minority." In this district, non-minority means whites of non-Portuguese European ancestry.

The biggest portion of the district's limited English enrollment comes from Asians — Koreans, Vietnamese, Chinese and Indians. Spanish-speakers are the next-largest group. Portuguese-speakers, grandchildren of the area's founders, barely account for 2 percent.

Yet in 1989, parents of Portuguese descent demanded a total immersion program. Ninety chil-

dren speak only 25 to 30 minutes of English every day, with teachers adding more English to the curriculum as students matriculate to higher grades, said Carla de Herrera, a teacher whose daughter is in the program. The district also has a Spanish immersion program. "We as teachers need to address the needs of the children and the needs of the community," Mrs. de Herrera said. "We want them to be able to compete in a global economy."

Only a few miles away, the Westminster School District focuses its program on teacher training and parent involvement. "We've gone from teaching in the 1950s environment where mothers stay home, to working minority parents whose kids don't speak English at home," said Diane Materazzi, a bilingual-education specialist. The 8,500-student Westminster School District is considered a model for others in Southern California because one of every three teachers has completed bilingual-education training — a high percentage.

Split evenly between white, Hispanic and Asian students, schools also have bilingual aides to help bridge language and cultural boundaries to involve parents in their child's education. Ms. Materazzi said. Parents attend monthly meetings in Spanish and Vietnamese.

"Teachers used to tell parents that only speak English at home, that was straining the bonds between parents and their children. Also, the child lost his native language and was not able to converse with his parents," Ms. Materazzi said. "Now we tell them we want them to speak in their language to their children. We are educating their children as a team."

ROBERT FRANK is a staff writer for the Orange County (California) Register.



The Madrid campus of St. Louis University, the largest American college in Spain with 800 students.

U.S. College Model Takes Root in Spain

By Al Goodman

MADRID — American schools here have just celebrated a milestone 100th anniversary and they continue to influence the pace of liberalization in Spain's once-rigid university system.

From helping to open doors for women to attend Spanish universities earlier this century, American colleges lately have been a model for Spain's acceptance of degrees based on course-work credits rather than an inflexible study plan.

"The United States is one of the countries where the [course credit] formula is used and we should recognize the influence that has had on the new curriculum design," said Elias Ferrer, Spain's deputy minister of education for universities and research.

But Spanish universities are not alone in transition. The 50 American colleges with programs in Spain have broadened their appeal for students and slightly declining enrollments, explained Ray Green, president of the Association of American Programs in Spain.

The traditional "junior year abroad" has become more often a semester abroad because Spain is no longer a cheap place to live.

The focus on Spanish language and culture has expanded to include offerings in international relations and business. Boston University students now receive course credit for internships at the Madrid offices of American Express or a major law firm.

MORE programs are mixing classes with Americans and Spaniards, led by the Madrid campus of St. Louis University, the largest American college in Spain. It has 800 students, mostly Spaniards.

The complexity and variety of study-abroad courses is a far cry from the modest start in Spain of Alice Gordon Gulick, an American feminist and Protestant missionary, who, in 1892, founded the International Institute. It was just for Spanish women, who at the time were denied entry to universities.

"That school did more to raise the education of Spanish women than any other institution in Spain during those years," said Willard King, director of the institute during its centenary celebrations. The institute later became coed

and a center for various American universities with study-abroad courses. Smith College of Northampton, Massachusetts, arrived in 1930, but most schools came to Spain after World War II. The list includes the University of Southern California, Syracuse and Duke.

The U.S. college programs are

holders now are supposed to move freely throughout the 12 EC nations.

In the same vein, the Spanish government is now registering all foreign universities in Spain, most of them American, to ensure that foreign courses Spaniards attend will count toward a degree at the foreign university.

Yet, most American colleges still cater largely to American students. Some programs have only 15 students, such as Georgetown's, which has an agreement with Madrid's Autonomous University so that the Americans can take classes there in Spanish on various subjects.

In another program, Laurie Stalberg, a 19-year-old University of Pennsylvania English major, finds the foreign course work less rigorous than back home, although students are penalized for skipping class in Madrid.

Less book work should mean more time to learn firsthand about Spain, she understands. "It's almost total immersion, but not really," she said. "In the cafeteria, everyone speaks English."

AL GOODMAN reports from Spain for CNN.

dards by hiring more professors with doctorates, noted Rick Chaney, vice president of the Madrid campus.

"The education I got in the States is of great use to me here," said Ignacio Fernández, 27, who has an English literature degree from St. Louis University. He works at the Circolo de Bellas

Artes, a leading cultural institution in Madrid.

But Mr. Fernández is earning about a third less money than if he were teaching in the Spanish schools, which his American degree does not allow. He would have to return to college for another year if he wanted a teacher's credential for Spain.

The transfer of credits and ensuring that one university's course work carries the same weight as another's is a continuing point of debate among academics, especially in the European Community, where students and degree-

based principally in Madrid, but others operate from Barcelona, Salamanca, Seville and Córdoba. Some 2,000 Americans study in Spain during the academic year and others come for summer-only cultural programs.

The established presence of American colleges and the trend for thousands of Spanish high school and university students to study in the United States have contributed to opening up the Spanish university system. It has been a "rigid" and "not very efficient" system that needed flexibility, explained Mr. Ferrer, who took postgraduate courses and taught at the University of California-Davis.

Spanish universities in recent years have shifted certain degree programs to a course-credit system. Students now may elect up to 30 percent of their courses, unlike the traditional degrees in which there are no electives during five years of university.

But enrollment at Spain's 46 universities, most of them public, has outpaced the reforms. There is frequent overcrowding. The half-million Spanish university students in 1975, the year Franco died, had increased to 1.2 million by 1991.

Lecture halls packed with hundreds of students and fierce competition for degrees in law and economics provided an opening for American schools like St. Louis University, which offered smaller classes. Spanish students could study two years in Madrid before transferring to the home campus of the Jesuit university in St. Louis, Missouri, to complete a degree in business or another field.

St. Louis University celebrated its 25th anniversary in Spain last year by inaugurating two Madrid classrooms and research buildings, which cost \$5 million to purchase and renovate. The campus next aims to upgrade its academic stan-

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London Boroughs' Battle of the Budgets

Local Authorities Question Government Accounting

By Conrad de Aenlle

LONDON — Gordon Hutchinson, chief education officer in the North London borough of Enfield, thinks he'll be lucky if he has to cut 300 or so of the 2,200 teaching posts in his district's schools. That's his best-case scenario, the one that assumes a 5 percent cut in the borough's budget for the coming year.

Should the central government's annual grant leave Enfield with a gap of 7.5 percent on its £210 million (£307 million) budget, as he thinks more likely, the result would be more grave: It would mean that a fourth of the teaching jobs would be eliminated along with deep cuts in programs providing school meals, youth activities, grants to students going on to vocational colleges, and adult education.

"We're talking about a considerable loss of teaching posts," Mr. Hutchinson said. "It will make for an adverse effect on the quality of education for children in the borough."

Schools all over Britain, but especially in the London suburbs, are being squeezed by the country's persistent recession. What is hurting even more, education officials say, is the method by which the central government finances local services.

It works like this: Officials in London use census and other data to come up with a "standard spending assessment," the amount it figures a borough needs to pro-

vide education, social services and the like for its residents. It then estimates the revenue the borough should bring in on its own through local taxes—usually 15 percent or so of the total—and provides a "revenue support grant" for the rest. The local authority divides up the money as it sees fit.

The problem, the local councils say, is that the data used in the calculations is often hopelessly out-

"The government would claim that it tries to reflect each area's needs. What we're saying is we change so quickly that our needs are not being met."

of date and does not reflect shifts in demographic factors, such as immigration and homelessness.

"The government would claim that it tries to reflect each area's needs," Mr. Hutchinson said. "What we're saying is we change so quickly that our needs are not being met."

What has also changed is the way local taxes are collected. The much-vilified poll tax has been replaced by the council tax, a levy on property values. Officials in the outer boroughs of London, such as Enfield, assert that valuations there are inflated, and so the revenue that can be raised locally is not as great as central authorities believe. The wealth in these districts exists mainly on paper, they say.

The government's method of accounting leaves officials in those boroughs frustrated and resentful. "Harrow has been a model authority, done what it was asked to

do, made spending cuts across the board, and the government is still not providing enough," declared Paul Osburn, head of education management services in Harrow, another North London borough feeling the pinch. "If the central government doesn't have the funds or doesn't want to provide more, local government will have to cut its coat to its own cloth."

And they are finding other ways to cut corners in their staffing, he said: "There is some evidence that schools are appointing cheaper teachers. A first-year teacher gets, say, £11,000, a 12th-year teacher £16,000. If a very experienced teacher leaves, they can make a savings by appointing a less experienced teacher."

It's difficult to know just how much money will be available for British schools in the coming year because of the decentralized system of decision making. How big the budget gap is depends on whom you ask.

"We can't say what the impact on schools will be," advises David Whitbread, undersecretary for education of the Council of Local Education Authorities, "but the general feeling is they will get much the same money as last year, with no room to take account of inflation, which has been running around 3 percent."

The Department of the Environment spokesman said its standard spending assessments will likely go up about 3 percent, on average. Alan Parker, education officer for the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, a Labor-dominated organization, accepts that number. But he notes that there wasn't enough money to go around last year, and so a further round of budget cuts will be the rule and not the exception throughout the country in the new year.

"It will vary from one place to another," Mr. Parker said. "Figures talked about by chief education officers are between £3 million and £8 million out of a £100 million average local authority education budget." The rural shires will be least affected; London's outer boroughs will be hurt the most.

That implies that local authorities expect to sacrifice education in favor of other programs, but Mr. Hutchinson said "there's nothing left to [cut]. The committee looked at schools and teachers

last." Enfield is not alone in its plight.

"Because schools have their own budgets and make their own spending decisions, and schools are labor-intensive, it would appear that a number of them are either laying off teachers or not replacing them," said Chris Waterman, education officer of the London Boroughs Association, a Conservative-controlled group of local officials.

As Bruce, the woodworking teacher, had pointed out at the meeting, the stakes were high. If the missing mussels had not been found, the kitchen manager would probably refuse to buy any more. Everyone would have to go back to eating cruddy old cornflakes.

Almost 70 years have passed since the Scottish educator A.S. Neill established what someone once called "that dreadful school," where the children make the rules and no one is forced to go to class. Back in 1924, Summerhill was a radical experiment on the fringes of the budding progressive education movement. Today, when many of the assumptions of progressive education are under attack from conservative critics, Summerhill is still clinging to its 12 unkept acres in England's rural Suffolk county.

The school remains very much on the outer reaches of modern educational philosophy. Yet, before his death in 1973, Mr. Neill argued that Summerhill should no longer be considered an experiment, but rather a "demonstration school" that showed that children could grow up both educated and happy if allowed the freedom to do so.

Many thought that Summerhill would go out of business when its founder died. Mr. Neill himself expressed doubts that the school would carry on without him. But despite frequent flirtations with financial ruin, it has managed to survive.

Mr. Neill's wife, Ena Neill, took over after her husband's death, and since her retirement in 1985, Summerhill has been headed by the couple's daughter, Zoë Neill Readhead. Ms. Readhead, who was born and educated at Summerhill, married a local farmer in 1971, and her own four children have also been Summerhill pupils.

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One thing that has changed somewhat is the composition of the student body. Although Summerhill has always attracted pupils from around the world, today about one-third of the children are from Japan, refugees from that country's rigid educational system. There has been a growing interest in Summerhill in Japan, especially since a former student published a diary of his experiences at the school several years ago.

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Just last year, Summerhill came in for a round of drubbing from the British press after a television documentary portrayed the school in an unfavorable light. Many viewers were disturbed by a sequence in which a group of teenage boys decapitated a rabbit, although some sensibilities were also ruffled by scenes of boys and girls swimming together nude, and the mock wedding of a couple who had decided to go steady. One television reviewer declared that the workings of the school's tribunal "echoed the worst excesses of malevolent Stalinist bureaucracy."

Summerhill's teachers and staff are unanimous in complaining that the documentary gave a very distorted picture of life at the school. "They filmed a lot of fun and laughter, but didn't really show much of it," said Ms. Readhead. And they are particularly

adamant in defending the tribunal as well as the weekly general meeting, where the rules that govern the entire community are made. Everything that concerns daily life at the school is covered in these meetings, with the exception of areas such as hiring and firing of teachers, management of the kitchen, and safety rules, which are left to the school administration to decide.

At the tribunal, such infractions as borrowing someone's compact disc player without permission or using up all of another child's glue are dealt with by a series of fines, warnings, and "mega-strong warnings." All punishments are meted out by a majority vote.

"We run on the idea that we approve of everything children do apart from a few things," said Justin Barco, who teaches math, science, computing and music at Summerhill. "It's hard living in a community of children where the adults are outnumbered, because children can be incredibly annoying, frustrating, tiring, and demanding. Yet almost all of the discipline problems of the week are handled in one 45-minute meeting, and this is a group of children who are supposedly doing anything they like."

Like all private schools in Britain, Summerhill must undergo periodic scrutiny by Her Majesty's school inspectors. Although it has never failed to pass muster (outside of warnings about upgrading the dilapidated facilities), the examiners have never raved about the school's academic prowess. During his tenure, Mr. Neill refused to accept the conventional criteria for academic achievement, declaring that they were designed for "uncreative citizens who want docile, uncreative children who will fit into a civilization whose standard of success is money."

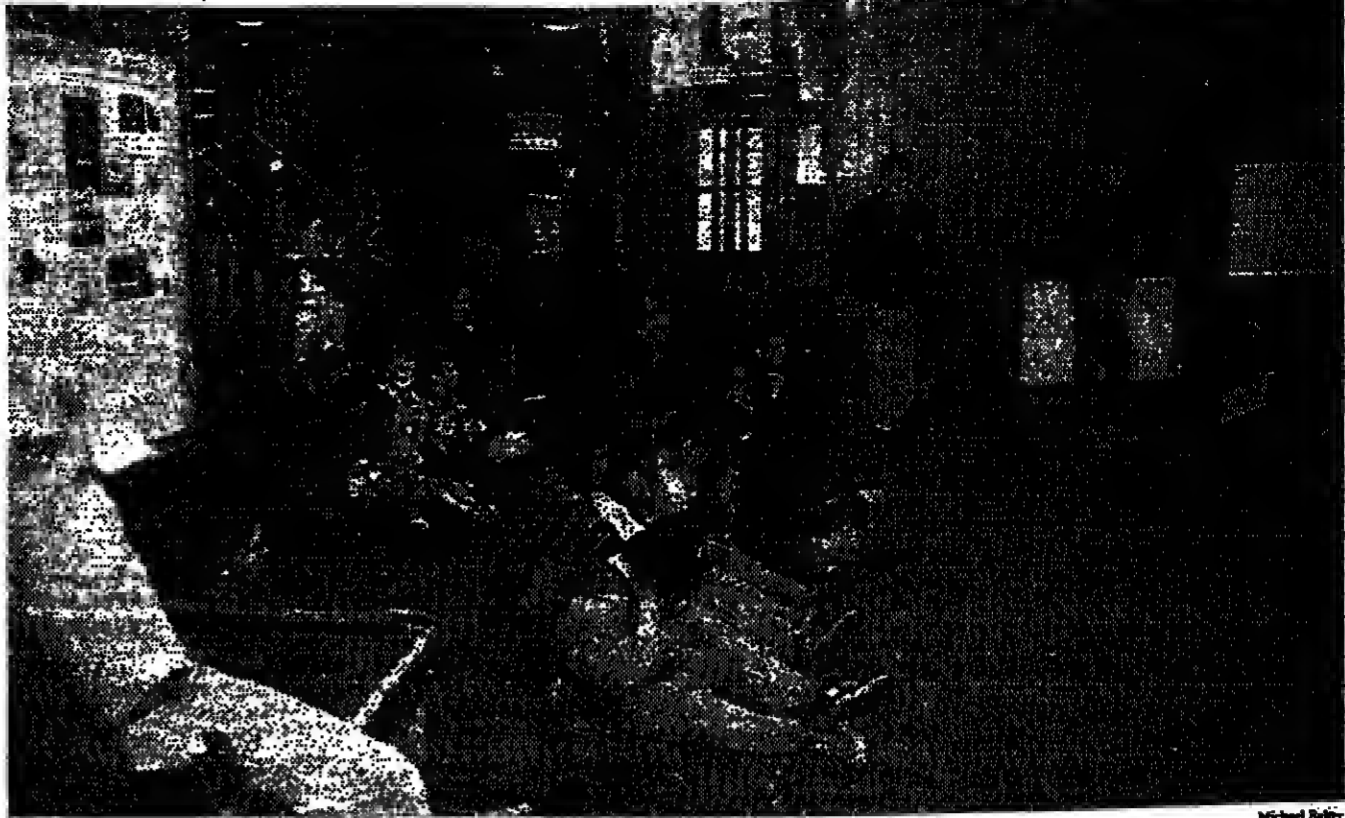
Nevertheless, perhaps to the surprise of those who fear that children would never go to lessons if they weren't forced to, almost all Summerhill pupils do end up getting an education and passing the exams required by the British school system.

Some children have gone as long as two years without attending class, only to catch up in the end.

AFTER 70 years, educators still argue over whether Summerhill should be viewed as an anachronistic holdover of an outdated radical notion, or as an idea that is still ahead of its time. A.S. Neill's daughter, for one, has no illusions that her father's vision will become more widely accepted any time soon, if ever. Yet, she sees this as no reason to close up shop.

"Just because at this particular moment the world doesn't find anything particularly useful at Summerhill," she said, "doesn't mean it won't be interested in 20 years' time."

MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris.



A meeting of the weekly "tribunal" of students and staff at Summerhill school.

Summerhill's Radical Recipe Survives

By Michael Baker

L EISTON, England — At three o'clock one recent afternoon, while most of the 60 pupils at Summerhill School were playing, drawing, or listening to music in their rooms, Jamie and Josh were still hard at work on their assignment.

A box of mussels had disappeared from the kitchen, and the two young boys had been appointed by the school's "tribunal," a democratic body made up of all the students and staff, to investigate the matter.

As Bruce, the woodworking teacher, had pointed out at the meeting, the stakes were high. If the missing mussels had not been found, the kitchen manager would probably refuse to buy any more. Everyone would have to go back to eating cruddy old cornflakes.

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International Education / A Special Report

Unesco Panel to Ponder the Challenge to Education of Creating a New Humanism

By Barry James

PARIS — The population explosion, violence, intolerance, ethnic conflict, the deteriorating environment, is history, as H.G. Wells said, "a race between education and catastrophe?" Does education have a role in solving the great problems of the modern age?

Federico Mayor, the director-general of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, believes it does, but at the same time he says people should realize the limits of what education can achieve.

Mr. Mayor has asked Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, to head an international commission, which will meet for the first time next month, to seek ways in which education can be employed to fashion a more tolerant and less violent world.

The Delors commission is scheduled to present its conclusions by the end of 1994. The panel includes the Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes; former Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica; William Gorham, president of the Urban Institute in Washington; Polish historian Bronislaw Geremek and several others who might loosely be described as members of the great and the good class.

Theirs will be the first such study since the 1970s Unesco report published under the direction of the French statesman Edgar Faure, which emphasized the value of lifelong learning. Mr. Mayor said the Faure report, "Learning to Be," had helped give education a more human face, but that "20 years on, in addition to learning to be, we must also learn to care and to share."

Mr. Mayor, a Catalan biochemist, said: "At this time, what is needed more than ever before are values — points of reference. So what we are asking for is an agenda for action based on three great pillars: nonviolence, equality and liberty. These should be the basis for education in all countries, no matter what their beliefs, cultural sensitivities or religious principles."

Mr. Delors said in an interview that the commission's purpose is not to introduce new ideologies but to suggest ways in which men can discover themselves and better respect one another in the global



Federico Mayor



Jacques Delors

village, while at the same time mastering new technologies.

The challenge, he said, is "to create a humanism for the 21st century."

The challenge is not new. Plato pondered 2,500 years ago the fact that while education can make people clever it cannot make them good. And history is replete with examples of people and societies — like Nazi Germany — that were well-educated but evil.

Mr. Mayor said the commission's task is to produce "useful coolies." Stalin called education "a weapon whose effect depends on who holds it in his hands and at whom it is aimed."

But implicit in every democratic society is a link between learning and civic responsibility. "Liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people," said John Adams, the second president of the United States.

Mr. Delors said he doubted that education could make men behave better. But behind Mr. Mayor's invitation to him to set up the commission, he said, was the intuition that education "might contribute to bringing men together with one another, or at least to understand one another better."

He said that education in some way "must contribute not only to the advancement of the individual, but also to the emergence of common values, which the recent progress of democracy in the world entitles us to hope for."

Without such values and mutual understanding, the term "global village" has no meaning, he said.

ACCORDING to Mr. Delors, "the absence of what one used to call civic education and its lessening in the schools explains much."

He continued: "Ignorance does not explain violence, but it can, in my view, open the way to violence and the rejection of other people. It seems to me there is a link between ignorance and human relations in general."

With a quarter of the global population illiterate, with schools and universities in many parts of the world existing in name only, and with an expanding underclass mocking the educational achievements even of the developed countries, the task facing the commission is a daunting one.

Mr. Delors said he will concentrate the commission's work along six lines of inquiry:

• The connection between education and culture. "Some of the failures of development are linked to the fact that well-educated, perfectly capable individuals have been placed in circumstances where they have lost their roots and are unable to offer the rest of humanity all they have brought with them in their history, their individuality and their genes," Mr. Delors said.

• The connection between education and citizenship, or "How can education lead to free and responsible participation in the life of society?"

• The connection between education and social cohesion, which is everywhere under threat.

• The connection between education and employment. Mr. Delors said a society in which only a few go on to study at the highest level, while the many are excluded and receive only the bare minimum, cannot claim to be a success. At the very least, he said, education should enable every citizen to acquire enough knowledge to be actively involved in the economy and the labor market.

• The connection between education and development — "to ask how education can contribute not only to progress but also to its

balanced spread throughout the economic and social fabric."

• The connection between education and scientific research, as well as "the formidable ethical problems" that scientific progress raises.

The lesson of the last Unesco report was taken to heart by Mr. Delors, a former banker and French government minister, who introduced the first law in Europe granting workers the right to continuing education throughout their careers, funded largely out of company profits.

He recalled that executives were appalled by the notion that workers should be given access to lifelong education. Now, he said, it is the managers and executives who find themselves most in need of updating their education to cope with changing circumstances.

"We are only at the beginning of this process," Mr. Delors said, adding that his report is certain to further explore the role of lifelong education.

Although not an academic, Mr. Delors said he has always had an interest in education, springing from his social conscience as a practicing Catholic and from his early labor union work.

"When I was at the communal school, I was shocked to see how children had to stop their studies as a result of the social conditions of their parents," he said. "I have always thought that education is the basic requirement for equal opportunity."

As head of the EC Commission, the European Community's executive body, Mr. Delors also has promoted education exchanges as a means of bringing 12 diverse countries closer together. This is clearly another concept that the Unesco commission will examine.

But can such a report, from an

organization that has a budget smaller than many large American universities, hope to make any impact on seemingly intractable problems?

Alexandra Draxler, secretary of the Delors commission, said the direct impact is zero. Unesco cannot tell governments, and even less individual schools, how to conduct their business.

Nevertheless, the institution occupies what is to all intents and purposes, a hallowed pulpit.

"The purpose of this commission is to launch a debate," she said, "and to bring the problems into the public consciousness. Eventually, these ideas do trickle down."

Lacking cash to launch a spectacular new program, Mr. Mayor talks of the need to forge new partnerships between Unesco and representatives of civil society.

"Twenty years ago our only partners were the state administrations," he said. "In my view, we can have new partnerships today — parliaments, for example, or cities because it is at the urban level that most problems of citizenship must be solved."

MR. Mayor said new communications networks also make it possible to reach people throughout the world with an ease that was inconceivable 20 years ago.

"What we are proposing is not all that utopian," he said. "Of course, reforms need to go beyond present reality. And if we do not have the will to transform reality, then we will not be able to achieve anything. Today, we have the opportunity to set up an agenda for the next 20 years. We have to decide: Do we want to change the world? Do we want to curb population growth? Do we want to end

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Continued from page 11

ing industries; and Lingua for the exchange of language teachers.

Erasmus last year enabled almost 5 percent of European students to study abroad — 10 times as many as there were five years ago, but still far short of the 10 percent envisaged by the program. At the secondary level, there is a growing tendency for schools to arrange individual swaps with schools in other countries, either of students or of whole classes.

The community has no general rules for the mutual recognition of qualifications at the academic level, although a pilot program, the European Community Course Credit Transfer System, is designed to make it easier for students to move from establishment to establishment. The transfer system is confined to courses in business administration, history, medicine, chemistry and mechanical engineering.

The single market does, however, provide for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications as opposed to academic qualifications requiring at least three years of third-level education. Next year, this will be extended to all qualifications requiring at least one year of further education.

By the time they reach university level, European students will have been subjected to a widely different range of experiences from the kindergarten upward. Children start their schooling at the age of 5 in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and at 6 in the other countries, with the exception of Denmark, where they start at 7 and stay in the same school to the age of 16.

Different countries have different ways of measuring achievements. The United Kingdom and Ireland have different "streams" in the same classroom for children of varying abilities. France makes students who fail to come up to

standard repeat a year's study. In France, the *baccalaurat* is a stiff exam awarded by an independent jury. The German and Italian equivalents, the *Abitur* and the *maturita*, take into account assessments of the student's work throughout the year. The Spanish *bachillerato* is awarded on the basis of assessments only. British universities, stressing depth rather than breadth, demand passes in at least three subjects at the advanced level of the General Certificate of Education.

In Britain, a public school means a private school, usually expensive. In Mediterranean countries, private means Catholic. France insists on complete separation of church and state in public schools.

Language training varies widely. In Luxembourg, primary school children start with the local language then study alternately in French and German. All education systems worry about better language training, but the English and the Irish are considered to be the community's greatest laggards.

One-third of students in German schools follow any one of more than 400 technical courses that lead to apprenticeships and jobs. Such training has a good image in Germany, and schools keep close links with local industry. Elsewhere in Europe, technical training is seen as the slow lane.

In France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, students with high school qualifications are admitted automatically to a university place, although the easier it is to get into a university, in general, the higher the dropout rate after the first year.

France selects medical students, however, and Spain selects would-be civil engineers. Germany and the Netherlands set limits on entry to several popular courses as well as medical or veterinary studies. Universities in Denmark, Greece, Spain and Portugal select students by examination or high school results. Luxembourg has no university.

Britain is the most selective of all, and also has the lowest number of students in higher education.

Living costs also vary widely from country to country, as do fees, grants and conditions for obtaining student loans. In practice, those seeking to study abroad are likely to need understanding parents. Under the single market rules, universities are not allowed to charge students coming from other parts of Europe higher fees than their own nationals.

According to Pier Carlo Marchionni of Turin University, writing in the newspaper *La Stampa*, the single market for education is not likely to get far so long as a Dutch teacher moving to Italy, for example, would earn only one-third as much as at home, while the best Italian professors sock high pay elsewhere.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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In Switzerland, Democracy at the Summit

By Sarah Yeal

GENEVA — Think of Swiss private schools and what comes to mind are cosseted, international rich kids being helped through their lessons in between ski lifts. False, according to the Federation of Swiss Private Schools.

"Too many people think Swiss private schools are just for the rich, for foreigners, for Catholics and for the incapable," says the federation's president, Henri Moser.

While some Swiss private schools undoubtedly remain bastions of privilege, a quiet process of democratization has been going on over the past 10 years.

Today, said Mr. Moser, the average Swiss private school student is likely to be both a Swiss citizen and a member of what he calls the "new middle class," meaning from families of artisans, small businessmen and junior executives.

"A lot of our students," said Mr. Moser, who is also founder and director of the Ecole Moser in Geneva, "have several people sharing their fees. Maybe half is paid by the parents, a third by the godfather and the rest by an uncle."

Private day-school fees, running an average 6,000 Swiss francs (\$4,000) per year for primary school to 12,000 francs for secondary school, are seen as an investment by these people, he says. So they expect results.

"Middle-class people are not willing to pay for finishing schools. If they are going to send their children to a private school, they want them to come out with a useful diploma. What we are offering is an adaptation to the market."

That the market has changed, said Mr. Moser, is due to shifts within the public school system. The Swiss used to view private schools as something for students with problems — normal and gifted students went to public school, where the learning was more rigorous. In the 1970s, Swiss public schools began to move away from classical education in favor of alternative methods. In the 1980s, the public schools even began to provide "general culture" sections, a way out for students lacking the wherewithal to prepare for a serious diploma, and an option that

Mr. Moser dismisses as "the opium of the people."

In essence, the two systems began to swap roles. Many of the old-style, easy-going private schools closed down, because what they had offered could now be had for free in the public schools. Conversely, many public school students began to move into the private schools seeking a classical education.

TODAY, some 80,000 students attend private schools in Switzerland, or 6.7 percent of the country's total number of students. In Geneva and Basel, the figure is 15 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

This importance is often hidden in official statistics. Private schools receiving government funding, for example, are included under the category of public schools.

The federation points out that, depending on the canton, private school salaries are 20 percent to 50 percent lower than public school salaries. "The private school student costs up to half as much as the public student," said Mr. Moser.

"Public school salaries in Switzerland are the highest in the world, relative to their professional obligations."

Except for the many cantonal and federal restrictions that bind public schools (for example, a teacher who receives his diploma from the University of Lausanne is not credited to teach in Geneva, 60 kilometers away), private schools are free to hire those who would be unable to teach in the public schools. At a lower price.

"Forty to fifty percent of my teachers are French," said Mr. Moser. "They all have higher degrees, but where a Swiss public school teacher would earn from 8,000-10,000 francs per month, they

are paid 6,000-7,000 francs. For someone living across the border in France, where teachers make 3,000-4,000 [Swiss] francs per month, that is still a very good salary."

In a domain where money was once no object, this argument alone indicates the new rules of the game.

But for the "correct" place to send a child, the top Swiss private schools offer the traditional fare: security, wholesome family-style life, language training, winter sports and social graces.

Le Rosey is one of these. Even in the world of Swiss boarding schools, it is a place accustomed to superlatives: the largest, the most expensive, the most exclusive. Le Rosey even has two campuses, one on Lake Geneva, the other for wintering in Gstaad.

Le Rosey lies barely a mile from the village of Rolle on the banks of Lake Geneva — convenient for outings on the school's sailboat. The campus looks like any other exceedingly well-kept small college with its own miniature chateau. Modern buildings are well integrated into the grounds, whose tennis courts, swimming pool and playing fields speak volumes about the importance of sports at this school.

If the visitor has time to leaf through some of the school's old yearbooks and photo albums, he may come upon famous faces in formal class photographs, waving hockey sticks or leaning into the slopes. Le Rosey "old boys" include King Baudoin of Belgium, Juan Carlos of Spain, Rainer of Monaco, Michael of Kent, the Aga Khan. In a more dramatic age, Le Rosey still does a good trade on its reputation as the "School of Kings."

When the annual winter cloud bank begins to pile up over Geneva, Le Rosey simply packs up and moves to its chalet headquarters in Gstaad until mid-March. "We keep to the same schedule as at the main campus except the students have daily sports hours when they can ski," said the school director, Philippe Guidon.

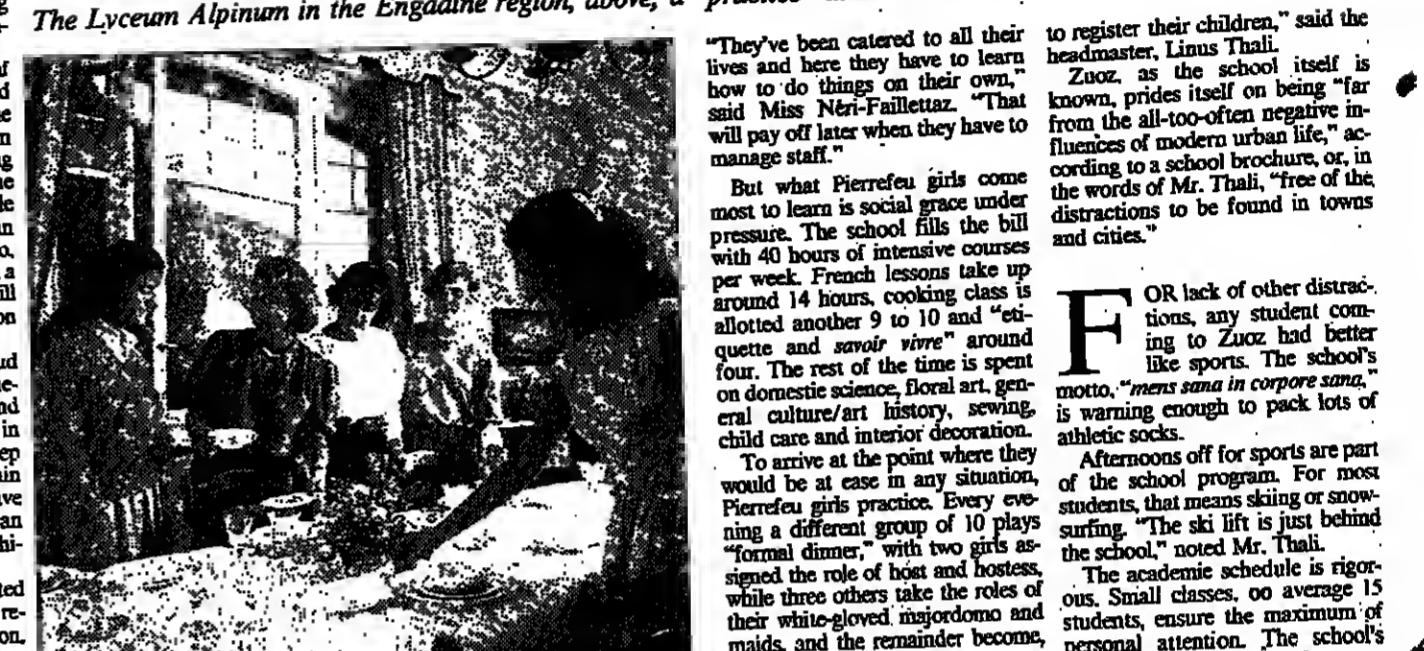
Le Rosey, which has accepted girls since 1970, has no special recruitment policy, said Mr. Guidon. Scholastic excellence weighs less heavily than "the proper spirit."

Has Le Rosey not suffered at all from the worldwide recession? Mr. Guidon said, "Not for the moment. People who can afford to pay 45,000 Swiss francs [\$30,500] a year in school fees are not as affected by the downturn as most people."

High above Montreux, a very different kind of school is preparing young women for life. Villa Pierrefeu, located in an old mansion of the same name in Gland-sur-Montreux, is a direct descendant of those Edwardian schools where the mistress of the house



The Lyceum Alpinum in the Engadine region, above; a "practice" dinner at the Institut Villa Pierrefeu.



They've been catered to all their lives and here they have to learn how to do things on their own," said Miss Neri-Failletaz. "That will pay off later when they have to manage staff."

But what Pierrefeu girls come most to learn is social grace under pressure. The school fills the bill with 40 hours of intensive courses per week. French lessons take up around 14 hours, cooking class is allotted another 9 to 10 and "etiquette and savoir vivre" around four. The rest of the time is spent on domestic science, floral art, general culture/art history, sewing, child care and interior decoration.

To arrive at the point where they would be at ease in any situation, Pierrefeu girls practice. Every evening a different group of 10 plays "formal dinner" with two girls assigned the role of host and hostess, while three others take the roles of their white-gloved majordomo and maids, and the remainder become, for the evening, dinner guests.

The full course takes nine months at a cost of 55,000 francs. This sum covers room and board, one week of skiing, and various outings.

For the parent whose idea of a good educational setting is Germanic, Magic Mountain isolation, the Lyceum Alpinum in the village of Zuoz, altitude 1,750 meters (5,500 feet) deserves looking into.

Classes are in German and most of the school's boarders, since its opening in 1904, have come from the Germanic and northern European elite. A year costs about 37,000 francs.

Zuoz village, considered one of the prettiest in the Engadine, is only 15 minutes from St. Moritz. "Parents often discover the school while on skiing trips and come back

to register their children," said the headmaster, Linus Thali. Zuoz, as the school itself is known, prides itself on being "far from the all-too-often negative influences of modern urban life," according to a school brochure, or, in the words of Mr. Thali, "free of the distractions to be found in towns and cities."

FOR lack of other distractions, any student coming to Zuoz has better like sports. The school's motto, "mens sana in corpore sano," is warning enough to pack lots of athletic socks.

Afternoons off for sports are part of the school program. For most students, that means skiing or snow-surfing. "The ski lift is just behind the school," noted Mr. Thali.

The academic schedule is rigorous. Small classes, on average 15 students, ensure the maximum of personal attention. The school's course orientation toward economics and business is not accidental.

"Our students come from prominent families and they know what they will have to do in the future," said Mr. Thali. "We help prepare them for their future roles of leadership and social responsibility."

A unique flavor is provided by the majority presence of students from local families. The boarders — 120 boys and 50 girls aged 10-20 from 20 countries are joined during the day by another 250 students from the Engadine region. For these students, Zuoz is simply the local high school, their fees absorbed by the Swiss government.

SARAH YEAL is a journalist based in Geneva.

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Prospective Teachers Turn to Dial-a-Job
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In another sign of revived interest in teaching in the United States, a nationwide recruiting organization has reported that 720,000 people have called its toll-free number in four years, and a substantial number of them have become teachers.
Many of those who wanted to teach were from groups in short supply in American classrooms — members of minority groups, men and people with postgraduate degrees.
The organization, Recruiting New Teachers Inc., runs public service advertisements urging people to consider teaching, monitors a toll-free number (1-800-45-TEACH), provides information on how to become teachers, and sends the names of prospective teachers to a network of school districts and teachers' colleges.
The group's survey, conducted by Louis Harris of LH Research Inc., found that 29 percent of those who responded to the ads were members of minorities. About 10 percent of the nation's teachers are from minorities.
Of the 2,750 people surveyed, drawn from a pool of 196,000 who sent information to Recruiting New Teachers, 20 percent became teachers and another 6 percent got teaching jobs but were laid off: 18 percent of the teachers who were hired were members of minorities.
"The most important accomplishment has been catalyzing a substantial pool of prospective teachers of color and moving them into the classroom," said David Haselcorn, president of Recruiting New Teachers. "They will serve not only as role models for minority students, but will increase the pool of future administrators and policy makers."
Several studies in the last few years have shown a renewed interest in teaching after years of decline.
A study last year by the National Center for Education Information, and another in 1991 of 50,000 college graduates by researchers at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, found that many of the nation's brightest students, members of minorities and college graduates with degrees in mathematics and science were eager to teach.

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International Education / A Special Report

Studying in Style at Paris' Schools of Fashion

By Rebecca S. Voight



Fashion and design students at Studio Berçot, top; a class at the Ecole de Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture, left; as a final-term project, graduating students at Parsons produce and show their own collections.

PARIS—Like all creative pursuits, fashion has its sacred ground. Paris is like the spiritual epicenter for those whose job it is to dream up new clothes.

Paris has a lion's share of fashion and design schools as well as short-term programs specializing in fashion.

The orientation of these schools varies a great deal. There is probably one for every style, from the much revered Ecole de la Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture, formed by the governing body for French couture houses.

The Studio Berçot, perhaps the city's most progressive school, holds classes in a boisterous no-wall "atelier" inspired by real working conditions.

For second-year students we cut out vacations and often work weekends, so that students begin to forget about their school-age lifestyle and get used to the rhythm of a design job.

A basic grasp of French is the first requirement for getting the most from schools in Paris, although Esmod offers foreigners enrolled in its three-year program the first year in English if they need it.

Foreign students must adapt what they learn here to the situation where they will eventually work. And students might find that the best way to take advantage of Paris is through a one-year exchange with their own fashion school, or a mini-program from one to three months.

Technology and Esmod have a reciprocal program.

One of the biggest advantages of studying fashion in Paris is the design community. Nothing can top the experience of an apprenticeship at a bustling Paris fashion house.

Parsons organizes guest speakers and is an active collector of the limited number of fashion show invitations the houses here always reserve for local students.

José Levy, an Esmod graduate who designs men's wear in Paris under his own label, thinks students should get out in the working world as quickly as possible.

enormously since his days there in the early 1980s.

"I completed the Esmod design program in two years instead of three and if someone asked my advice today about school, I'd tell them to do one year and then apprentice at a style office," he said.

Studying fashion in Paris is more of an investment than a bargain. And as one teacher points out, tuition is only the beginning.

The choice is theirs—either cashmere or burlap," said Carole Mongo at Parsons. "We try to encourage experimenting with less expensive fabrics, but cashmere usually wins."

Clever students at Parsons and elsewhere often solicit sponsors willing to donate fabrics. The Woolmark, a fashion "lobby" for wool producers and manufacturers, has been generous to Parsons.

And the more fashion-forward fabric producers are often approachable provided students can come up with an inventive use of the materials.

The kniting machines at Parsons were donated by Sonia Rykiel.

The big project for graduating students is producing their own collection for the final-term show, and this is where Paris really shines.

"We're followed by the profession," says Jacqueline Lejeune in the school's admissions office. Graduating with an award from a fashion school in Paris is a good way to get a head start in the profession, where there are, in good times and bad, always too many applicants for too few positions.

At the Ecole de la Chambre Syndicale, graduates probably suffer the same last-minute pang

of self-doubt as did no doubt their predecessors there. Yves Saint Laurent and André Courrèges.

REBECCA S. VOIGHT is a journalist based in Paris.

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HALF MOON. "A Great Camp For 70 Years". Structured and well rounded program for boys and girls. All sports and fun on land and water, creative arts, riding, pioneering, non-secularism, accredited.

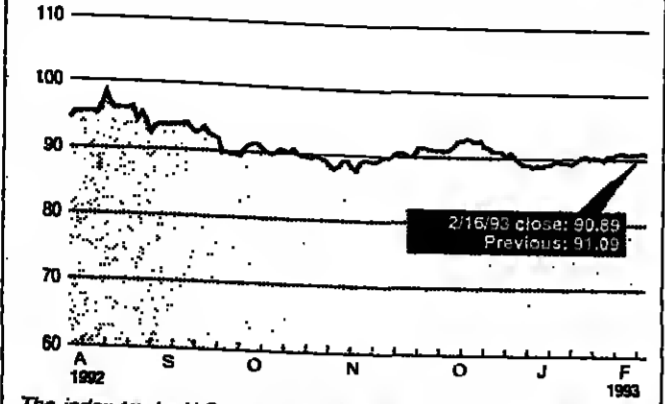
OCEAN. Summer Camp in Marine Studies. ACADA INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY. Hands-on oceanography for students ages 12-18.

Soundings from Deeply Negative Land. W. BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY.

Sihanouk Won't Be A Panacea

THE TRIB INDEX: 90.89

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index... composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors (Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous) with values and percentage changes.

OPEC Reaches Output Pact But Analysts Are Skeptical Deal Will Stick

By Youssef M. Ibrahim... VIENNA — The 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed on Tuesday to reduce their output from the present level of over 25 million barrels a day to 23.5 million barrels a day starting March 1.

German Steelworkers Call on EC for Rescue

By Brandon Mitchener... FRANKFURT — German steelworkers, faced with a dramatic drop in demand and a rise in layoffs, called Tuesday for greater protection by the European Community even as officials in Brussels signaled that help would be less than hoped and late in coming.

Pound's Fall Slices BA's Earnings

Fare Wars Contribute to an 80% Fall, to £20 Million... LONDON — British Airways PLC's earnings slumped 80 percent to £20 million (\$28.6 million) in the last three months of 1992, the carrier said Tuesday, blaming fare wars and the devaluation of the pound.

U.S. Wants Access To Pacific Airports

By Richard M. Weintraub... WASHINGTON — U.S. airlines, battered by competition among themselves and from abroad, are expected to square off at congressional hearings this week, with a focus on access to Pacific markets.

This Oil Money Has a Gold-Plated Reputation

By Lawrence Malkin... NEW YORK — Despite the less-than-savory image of some Middle Eastern businessmen, Investcorp, a Bahrain-based investment company, is celebrating its 10th anniversary this week with a gold-plated reputation among New York bankers.

MEDIA MARKETS

Multimedia Wants to Put The World in Your Pocket

By John Burgess... WASHINGTON — Welcome to the dawning age of "multimedia" communications. If computer scientists and corporate strategists are right, this future is much closer than we think.

Paris Poised to Grant Bull A 2 Billion Franc Loan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... PARIS — The French state is preparing to put slightly more than 2 billion French francs (\$357 million) into the ailing computer maker Compagnie des Machines Bull, sources in the government and at France Telecom said Tuesday.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Large table containing various financial data: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates, and Gold prices. Includes columns for different currencies and interest rates.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA advertisement. Features a large image of a globe and text describing the bank's global presence and services.

MARKET DIARY

Clinton Comments Torpedo Dollar

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against major currencies on Tuesday amid concern that President Bill Clinton's plan to raise taxes could stifle economic growth in the United States...

Foreign Exchange The dollar fell more than 3 percent to 1.6280 Deutsche marks from 1.6044 DM on Friday, the last day U.S. foreign-exchange markets were open...

Higher taxes cast a shadow over the economic recovery, said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. "The market got a taste of things to come."

Mr. Clinton is expected to present an economic plan to Congress Wednesday that aims to reduce the federal deficit by raising taxes on

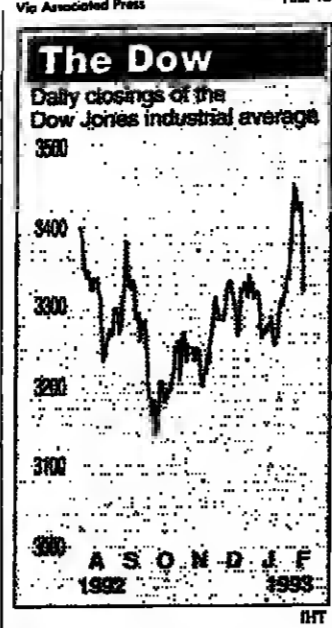


Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing top trading stocks such as Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors with their respective volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market activity including advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market activity for NASDAQ-listed companies.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' (repeated) showing top trading stocks.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' (repeated) showing market activity.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' (repeated) showing market activity.

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Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' (repeated) showing top trading stocks.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' (repeated) showing market activity.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices like S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing industry-specific indices.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing various market segments.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing various market segments.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing American Exchange market data.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing various bond market indices.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing trading volume for various markets.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing odd-lot trading statistics.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing options market data.

Table titled '3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LFFED)' showing interest rate data.

Table titled '3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LFFED)' (repeated) showing interest rate data.

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Table titled '3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LFFED)' (repeated) showing interest rate data.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities.

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for agricultural products.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for various metals.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for financial instruments.

Table titled '3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LFFED)' (repeated) showing interest rate data.

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Table titled 'BERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LFFED)' showing government bond futures.

Table titled 'Industrials' showing futures prices for industrial commodities.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing futures prices for major stock indices.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing prices for various commodities.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend payment schedules.

Table titled 'STOCK SPLIT' showing stock split announcements.

Table titled 'STOCK SPLIT' (repeated) showing stock split announcements.

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Reich Plans to Help Labor Unions

BAL HARBOUR, Florida (NYT) — Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich told the leaders of organized labor Tuesday that unions were crucial to the new administration's hopes for economic growth...

AT&T Benefits Charge Is \$7 Billion

NEW YORK (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Tuesday it would charge \$7 billion against earnings in this quarter to cover liabilities for current and future retiree health care...

IBM Will Drop No-Layoff Policy

WHITE PLAINS, New York (Bloomberg) — International Business Machines Corp., long regarded as a model for enlightened management, has announced it will lay off employees for the first time on record...

Thomson Sets Charge to Close Papers

TORONTO (Bloomberg) — Thomson Corp. said Tuesday that it would record a \$170 million fourth-quarter charge related to selling or closing as many as 45 of its more than 280 newspapers worldwide...

Coke Bottler's Operating Profit Up

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., the largest bottler of Coca-Cola soft drinks, said Tuesday that operating profit jumped 50 percent in the fourth quarter to \$181 million as bottle and can sales increased for the first time in a year...

For the Record

Apple Computer Inc. introduced its software package that allows Macintosh computer users to access applications on IBM's Application System/400 computers. It is the first Apple product developed under the Apple/IBM enterprise networking initiative.

Hospitality Franchise Systems Inc., which has more than 2,500 hotel and motel franchises under the Days Inn, Howard Johnson and Ramada Inn names, said it would pay \$125 million for Super 8 Motels Inc. based in Aberdeen, South Dakota.

MARKETS: Worried About Tax

(Continued from page 1) you've seen the lows for the year in interest rates. Neal Soss of First Boston and Susan Haring of Salomon Brothers were more sanguine. She said the market would probably stay about where it was after Mr. Clinton's speech because it would not contain any more good news for bond

markets. Mr. Soss said the president would realize there were too many taxes and not enough cuts. He made "the fearless prediction that by Wednesday night he will redress the balance, and the bond market will reverse itself."

But Mr. Soss also warned that markets would remain volatile. "The economy is not so weak as to require interest rates to fall, nor is it strong enough to mandate a rise," he said. "That leaves markets on their own, and politics thus becomes the occasion for market shifts."

The stock-market plunge did not come as a complete surprise to many, since the most recent increases have been attributed largely to post-election euphoria that could not last. Robert Walberg of MMS International has been predicting a decline of 3 to 5 percent this month or next to bring values into line with returns. "It's good it came as early as it did so the market did not get too overextended," he said.

Price/earnings ratios are forecast to average about 15 percent for the coming year, which Mr. Wal-

Russia Ready to Raise Rates

MOSCOW — The chairman of the Russian Central Bank said Tuesday he was prepared to raise the prime lending rate in line with attempts by the government to tighten credit and control inflation.

Chairman Viktor Gerashchenko told a conference on regional development in the Siberian city of Tomsk that the interest rate would be raised from 80 percent to 100 percent per year as of March 1, Interfax reported. Meanwhile, the ruble edged higher for the third successive trading session on Tuesday, firming to 559 to the dollar on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange from 560 last week, an exchange spokesman said.

The Russian currency is still much weaker than its level of 415 rubles per dollar at the end of 1992. (AFP, APX)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets showing closing prices for various indices and individual stocks in cities like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Table of world stock markets (continued) showing closing prices for various indices and individual stocks in cities like Toronto, Sydney, and Zurich.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures markets showing prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and metals.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. market data at the close, including stock indices, bond yields, and commodity prices.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Den Norske Halved Loss Last Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OSLO — Den Norske Bank, Norway's biggest bank, said Tuesday that it had nearly halved its net loss last year, to 3,072 billion Norwegian kroner (\$441 million), from 6,009 billion kroner a year earlier.

Operating profit before loan losses rose to 2,601 billion kroner from 1,569 billion, the bank said. Managing Director Finn Hvistendahl attributed the improved result to the bank's private client arm, higher income from foreign-exchange operations and strong growth in deposits, as well as a reduction in costs of 10.6 percent.

Den norske is majority owned by the state, which had to prop it up with a cash infusion last year.

The bank said its 1992 result was affected by the troubles of the country's business sector and recent turmoil on financial markets.

"Performance has been greatly influenced by the difficulties facing the Norwegian business sector," Mr. Hvistendahl said. "In particular, the turmoil in the financial markets in the third quarter had a negative impact."

Nonperforming loans grew to 11,350 billion kroner, from 10,165 billion, while the bank made write-downs totaling 596 million kroner against the value of real estate and securities investments. At the end of last year, the bank said it had repossessed properties valued at 2,74 billion kroner.

Norway faces a record number of bankruptcies and the country was forced to let the krona float in December after massive devaluation pressure against the currency.

"Although loan-loss provisions are on the way down, the road to recovery is still long for the Norwegian corporate customer sector," Mr. Hvistendahl added.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Coatings Maker Costs Bowater \$434 Million

LONDON — Bowater PLC is to acquire Specialty Coatings International Inc. for \$434 million including the assumption of debt, the British packaging company said Tuesday.

Bowater will make a one-for-six rights offering at 400 pence a share to raise £295 million (\$415 million) that will pay most of the acquisition price for SCI, based in Richmond, Virginia.

Bowater shares rose 8 pence to 493 pence in a falling market.

Operating in the United States, Britain and Ireland, SCI makes coated films used in the imaging, graphic and computer industries. Until its purchase by AEA Investors Inc. in 1991, SCI was part of James River Corp. In 1992, SCI posted operating profit of \$48.6 million on sales of \$568 million.

If the transaction gets U.S. antitrust clearance, the addition of SCI's revenue will double the size of Bowater's coated films and paper business to 25 percent of total revenue, the company said.

Bowater also said Tuesday that it expected a 48 percent rise in 1992 pretax profit to £147 million. Bowater expects to pay a second-half dividend of 6.65 pence a share, bringing the total dividend for 1992 to 11.5 pence, up 11.1 percent from 1991's total dividend.

SCI supplies microfilm, photo and printing papers through Graphics Technology International. Its HP Smith and Smith & McLaurin units make silicone coated paper and Decorative Specialties International supplies embossed latex papers.

SCI's Custom Paper Group, which makes filtration and absorbent papers, will be sold, Bowater said. CPG, with annual sales of \$87 million, operates five U.S. paper mills, all of which are leased from James River.

The purchase is the third major one Bowater has made in a year. It bought DRG and Cope Allman packaging for £444 million in early 1992.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AP)

Pressure Persists On Hanson Profit

LONDON — Hanson PLC, the conglomerate with operations in Britain and the United States, said Tuesday that pretax profit rose 4.5 percent to £236 million (\$339 million) including one-time gains, in the quarter ended Dec. 31.

Sales at the maker of Jacuzzi whirlpool baths and Farberware cookware rose 10 percent to £2.3 billion from a year earlier.

Earnings in the latest quarter, the first of Hanson's financial year, included a £20 million one-time gain from the sale of Weber Airmat.

"The new year has begun with lower operating margins than in the comparable quarter last year," the chairman, Lord Hanson, said.

"The underlying slowdown is quite significant" if investors compare earnings of £216 million, excluding the Weber sale, with the £240 million that Hanson would have earned last year using current exchange rates, said Mark Hake, analyst at Nikko Europe.

In December, Hanson reported that pretax profit for the year to last Sept. 30 had slipped 2.2 percent to £1.286 billion.

The acquisitive Hanson, which failed to win control of the baker Ranks Hovis McDougall last November, said it saw "some signs of a slow improvement in the U.S., but it is too early to say this for the United Kingdom." But lower British interest rates "should certainly spark increasing economic activity over time," the company said.

In the United States, where Hanson reaped 47 percent of revenue in the year ended last Sept. 30, Cavenham Forest Industries is improving, while SCM Chemicals is benefiting now that Du Pont Co. stopped discounting titanium dioxide.

In Britain, Hanson's housebuilding and building-materials units are expected to start rebounding this year. Imperial Tobacco in Britain is benefiting from the past year's streamlining, analysts said.

In Hiliker, analyst at NatWest Securities, looks for a turnaround in U.S. chemical operations and in consumer products, such as Durango boots and Tommy Armour golf equipment. The building-materials market in California, where Hanson has big quarry operations, is not getting any worse, Hanson said.

KIO Suit Rejected In Madrid

MADRID — The Kuwait Investment Office suffered a blow Tuesday in its hopes of bringing former executives to trial for alleged fraud and other crimes when a Madrid judge rejected an appeal of a lawsuit filed last month.

"The appeal provides no element that is new or different to those contained in the original lawsuit," said Miguel Morciras, judge for monetary crimes in the High Court.

Grupo Torres SA, the Spanish holding company of the Kuwait Investment Office, said it had asked its legal counsel in Madrid and London to study the ruling and advise on additional legal action.

"We believe it is our duty and the right of the Spanish and Kuwaiti citizens to know just what happened to KIO investments in Spain and who was responsible for the misappropriation of funds leading to Torres's present financial situation," the company said.

The ruling by Judge Morciras is not the final word, since an associated appeal must still be heard by a high court panel of judges.

"We are not happy that the judge turned down the appeal, but optimistic the High Court panel of judges will still accept it," a Torres spokesman said. Eligio Hernandez, Spain's public prosecutor, has urged that the court accept the case.

Last month, Torres filed criminal lawsuits against seven former executives that it accused of causing losses of about \$1 billion from investments in Spain by the Kuwait Investment Office.

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
1800	2800	2100	
1700	2700	2000	
1600	2600	1900	
1500	2500	1800	
1400	2400	1700	
1300	2300	1600	
S O N D J F	S O N D J F	S O N D J F	1992 1993
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close % Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	99.30	99.10 -0.21
Brussels	Stock Index	5,968.12	5,976.72 -0.31
Frankfurt	DAX	1,864.22	1,864.71 -0.03
Frankfurt	FAZ	654.13	652.26 +0.29
Helsinki	HEX	920.19	918.55 +0.18
London	Financial Times 30	2,171.30	2,187.10 -0.72
London	FTSE 100	2,812.20	2,845.90 -1.18
Madrid	General Index	234.90	236.00 -0.47
Milan	MIB	1,107.08	1,101.00 +0.54
Paris	CAC 40	1,878.18	1,889.49 -1.12
Stockholm	Affarsveerden	1,133.50	1,138.64 -0.44
Vienne	Stock Index	370.92	365.92 +1.37
Zurich	SBS	716.70	722.80 -0.54

Sources: Reuters, AFP
 International Herald Tribune

CGIP May Lift Carnaud Stake

PARIS — It is likely that the French holding company Compagnie Générale d'Industrie et de Participations SA will settle for reinforcing its control over CarnaudMetalbox rather than bidding for outright control, analysts said on Tuesday.

MB-Caradon, the British holding company, said Monday that it would ask for shareholder approval to sell its 25.3 percent stake in CarnaudMetalbox. A shareholders' meeting has been called for March 4.

"The decision came as no surprise," said an industry analyst at Cholet Dupont. "People have been well aware of their intention to sell for a good two years now."

The Bourse regulator, Conseil des Bourses de Valeurs, has ruled that CGIP may buy up to a further 7 percent in CarnaudMetalbox without being obliged to make a takeover bid.

An outside party could also make a bid. The chairman of Pechiney SA, Jean Gadot, said he was keeping an eye on developments surrounding CarnaudMetalbox. A Pechiney spokesman said that any decision in that area would be made in conjunction with CGIP.

BA: Falling Pound Slices Profit

(Continued from first finance page)
 The devaluation, when foreign currencies were weaker against the pound.

BA was very badly affected by currency movements in the third quarter, but starting in the fourth quarter that will start to move the other way, said James Halstead, an analyst at Swiss Bank Corp.

Meanwhile, the cost of doing business overseas, where BA pays for half its costs, jumped after the devaluation.

Interest charges more than tripled to £42 million in the quarter as the airline's debt denominated in foreign currencies increased.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Very briefly:

- Skandia Group Insurance AB said its board would recommend that no dividend be paid on 1992 results and said its net asset value was cut to 11.5 billion kronor (\$1.53 billion), from 14.4 billion kronor, owing to losses in the real-estate sector. Group results are due March 18.
 - Fiat SpA said rumors of a share swap with Peugeot or an asset sale, which had pushed up its share price on the Milan bourse, were "completely unfounded." Fiat shares slipped to 5,065 lire (\$3.26), from 5,080.
 - Lucas Industries PLC is to lay off 510 workers at its Lucas Diesel Systems unit's plants in Kent, and will close the division's Rochester plant, according to the Amalgamated Engineering & Electrical Union.
 - Alcatel-Alsthom said its sales were 161.7 billion francs (\$28.87 billion) last year, a fraction above the 1991 level of 160.1 billion, despite the negative impact of exchange-rate fluctuations.
 - Hultamaki Oy said profit after financial items jumped 63 percent to 399 million markkaa (\$41.6 million) in 1992, from 245 million markkaa.
 - Ericsson Espana SA bought 30 percent of the Spanish telecommunications company Indelec for an undisclosed price, while Philips Electronics NV has sold its 40 percent stake to the local Basque government, municipal sources said; they said Ericsson may take majority control of the company in the future. Telefonica owns 30 percent of Indelec.
- AFP, Bloomberg, AFP

INVESTCORP: Gold-Plated Vehicle for Gulf Money Celebrates a Decade of Success With Top Brand Names

(Continued from first finance page)
 percent of the stock. They also earn undisclosed fees, and they will not say what their wealthy Gulf clients earn on individual deals, although they readily concede that not all deals are as sensational as the \$8.9 million stake in Tiffany, the New York jeweler, that went public in 1989 after five years of Investcorp tutelage for a gain of 1,200 percent.

Investcorp, a publicly held company quoted on the Bahrain Stock Exchange, reported that for 1992, net profit rose 20.1 percent to \$62.7 million.

Mr. Kirdar, who holds an MBA from Fordham University, began his business life in the Middle East right after the first oil-price shock when Chase Manhattan sent him to the Gulf in 1974 to do what everyone else was doing — scoop up huge pools of Arab oil money and package them into syndicated loans. He soon realized that too many banks were offering their clients the additional credit facilities they least needed when they were already floating in liquidity, and not enough opportunity for long-term investment. A handful of his Chase colleagues followed him after he formed Investcorp in 1982.

The deal that put Investcorp on the map was its purchase of Saks Fifth Avenue in April 1990, when Britain's BAT Industries PLC dumped the New York chain to fight off a takeover by Sir James Goldsmith.

To attempt a management buyout, the Saks chairman, Melvin Jacobs, approached Tobin Stores Co. of Japan for capital, spurning Investcorp's bid. But Investcorp won with \$1.3 billion — \$600 million of it equity from Arab investors — and asked Saks' management to stay on.

"I went back to Mr. Jacobs," Mr. Kirdar recalled, "and said, 'Let's turn the page; we still need you. I respect you then, and I respect you now. We have to get going. We have to have present management determine future management and attract the right talent to provide continuity and fulfill the objectives.'"

Eighteen months passed. Saks management, buoyed by an equity share of the company and freed of the BAT bureaucracy, got out of marginal departments such as credit cards and children's wear, cut costs and, said Mr. Kirdar, "did exactly what they said they would do." Unfortunately, the American economy was plunging, so Saks fell short of its sales targets.

Instead of blaming his managers, Mr. Kirdar called them in and asked what Saks' nationwide chain of 48 stores could do to capitalize on Investcorp's financial strength against its retail competitors, which were weakened by recession and accumulated debt. The Jacobs team proposed a low-risk strategy of renting about 100 boutique selling points in high-visibility locations, which could be expanded if they clicked and closed down quickly if they didn't. Capital cost: \$150 million. Investcorp raised that amount handily from its clients and then doubled it to get rid of

debt that was bleeding Saks' balance sheet at 13 percent a year.

"We have made the company so solid that even if the recession were to last a few years longer, we would not have that debt burden and we would gain market share over competitors," Mr. Kirdar said. "Even when we bought it Saks was profitable, but it could have been more profitable. If a company has no potential to increase earnings, if it is just a cash cow, it doesn't fit us."

Investcorp chooses with care. In real estate, it buys only prestige buildings in the best locations. Its companies usually have impeccable brand names that amount to franchises — Bertram boats and Peebles department stores; Carvel ice cream stores, a perfect fit with Investcorp's Dellwood Foods dairy company; Color Tile Inc., the largest floor-covering chain in the United States; France's Chaumet jewelry, which includes Breguet watches, half of Germany's Monds clothing group, and now an ambitious attempt to buy

and reorganize the bankrupt Circle K convenience chain in the southwestern United States.

Often the brands are owned by old family companies, and a generation of inheritors wants to cash out. The brands have the advantage of being a recognizable selling point to Arab investors and a store of hidden value not carried on the books. When well managed, these brand-name companies can also be more easily turned into cash through the stock market.

UBZ INTERNATIONAL TRUST MANAGEMENT S.A.
 Société Anonyme
 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
 The UBZ EURO-INCOME FUND will pay on March 1st, 1993 a dividend of CHF 0.55 per share to the unit-holders on record as of February 19th, 1993.
 Shares are traded Ex-dividend as from February 19th, 1993.
 The Board of Directors
 of
 UBZ INTERNATIONAL TRUST MANAGEMENT S.A.

ROYAL FCP MANAGEMENT S.A.
 Société Anonyme
 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
 R.C. Luxembourg B-38867

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
 THE EUROPE FUND will pay on March 1st, 1993 a dividend of USD 0.10 per share to the Unit-holders on record as of February 19th, 1993.
 Shares will be traded ex-dividend on February 19th, 1993.
 The Board of Directors
 of
 ROYAL FCP MANAGEMENT S.A.
 Société Anonyme

Baer Holding Ltd.

Achievements in an eventful year

Consolidated Key Figures			
	1991	1992	Change %
Net profit	Sfr. m. 59	68	+15
Cash flow	Sfr. m. 101	118	+17
Return on equity	% 9.6	10.4	
Total assets	Sfr. bn. 5.7	6.2	+9
Equity	Sfr. m. 629	674	+7
Staff	1422	1387	-2
Clients' assets	Sfr. bn. 29.8	33.0	+11
Mutual Funds	Sfr. bn. 2.0	3.1	+51

The Julius Baer Group offers services in investment advice and asset management — for both private and institutional clients worldwide — as well as in brokerage and foreign exchange trading. The flagship of the Group is Bank Julius Baer, founded in 1890.

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MULTIMEDIA: Its Developers Want to Put the World in Your Pocket

(Continued from first finance page)

everything from films and news to encyclopedia entries and live coverage of baseball games — put it online at affordable prices?

And the most basic question of all, would the average American part with good money to get these new services?

Multimedia's believers say yes. They point to the cornucopia of benefits it could bring:

Better entertainment as Americans dial up movies from distant electronic banks, or select the camera angle at football games. Better education as students browse electronically through the world's libraries. Better medical care as distant specialists view patients' symptoms over high-definition video links. Better products as infor-

mation flashes effortlessly between office and factory.

The network of tomorrow will collapse time and space, erase cultural boundaries and move continents and people closer together, declares Alan Kessler of 3Com Corp., a computer network company in Santa Clara, California.

Some critics believe not all of us will like this. Privacy and peace of mind will go out the window, they say, as people find themselves on call around the clock. Movies and games delivered at the snap of a finger will erode reading skills. And surely the underworld and the sex industry will think up devious new uses for the gadget.

Multimedia's faithful concede that many details of their predictions will not be borne out. The technology is so flexible, so power-

ful, so unpredictable that it will spawn uses that we have never thought of, rather than simply improving on ones we have.

Telephones, radios, TVs, record players, VCRs, cameras, computers: For decades, each evolved as separate devices, used in different settings for different things. But in recent times, information theorists have come to see them as different ways of handling essentially the same task, the processing and moving of information.

We no longer need film to record an image, for example. A vacationer's view of the Grand Canyon can be expressed as a collection of ones and zeros — the language of computers — and stored in a microchip in an electronic camera. That same chip, in another device, could hold sound, or text, or financial records.

Now companies are creating machines that, using such components, handle all these forms at once. Multimedia personal computers, starting at about \$2,000, have high-resolution color screens and stereo speakers and can play optical disks that store pictures, video clips, text and music.

A big challenge for the multimedia movement is to move information around, on demand. Telephone lines, the current way of linking computers, typically are not able to handle this gush of data. So the industry is upgrading, with high-capacity fiber-optic lines, in which information is transmitted along hair-thin strands of glass in pulses of light. The target: a high-capacity information pipeline into each home.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the NYSE, consists of 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Sun	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Sun	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Sun	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

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100	90	Sun	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	90	Sun	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
100	90	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	100	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90

سكوا من الامل

Earnings Surge at NZ Telecom

WELLINGTON — Telecom Corp. posted Tuesday a record quarterly profit of 121 million New Zealand dollars (\$61 million) but announced it would lay off nearly 40 percent of its staff by 1994.

Telecom's net for the October-December 1992 quarter was 10 percent up on the year-earlier period. Stock analysts had expected flat profit, and the report sent Telecom's stock up 29 cents to a record 2.83 dollars. The surge of the stock, which accounts for 19.9 percent of the Top 40 share index, pushed the index up 48.95 points to 1,621.55, a 42-month high.

Telecom is controlled by Bell Atlantic and Ameritech of the United States, which bought the former state monopoly in 1989 for 4.3 billion dollars. The Bell Atlantic later floated about 20 percent of Telecom and are to reduce their holdings to below 50 percent by September 1994.

After Tuesday's announcement, one broker estimated the value of their combined holding at 6.1 billion dollars.

Telecom also said it planned to cut its staff by 5,200 from the current 12,700 employees by 1994. It had 26,000 employees in 1989.

Despite the charges, Telecom predicted a strong profit for the business year ending March 31. In the 1991-92 year, it reported net profit of 402.3 million dollars.

Telecom cited competitive pricing pressures for a 1.8 percent drop in quarterly revenue, to 624.9 million dollars.

The chief executive, Roderick Deane, said Telecom faced 150 competitors across its range of businesses, in a deregulated marketplace that is "more open than any market in the world."

(AFP, Bloomberg, AFX)

Hong Kong Tracking Hongkew Ownership

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government said Tuesday it had appointed an inspector to investigate the ownership of shares in the investment concern Hongkew Holdings.

The investigation is being made at the company's own request following its failure to verify what its major shareholder base is, Hongkew said. It said that many shareholders had refused to respond to requests for information or had given inadequate replies.

The Hongkew chief executive, Michael Coorey, said the company did not have powers to take its inquiries further. But Hamish Macleod, the Hong Kong financial secretary, and the inspector he has appointed, have wider powers.

Financial difficulties forced the suspension of trading in Hongkew's shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in June 1991. A new management team led by Mr. Coorey, a corporate troubleshooter, took control of its affairs in January 1992 and there has been a recovery in its fortunes since.

Late last week, The Grande Holdings, a Hong Kong computer-components and electrical-products manufacturer, said it intended to take control of Hongkew through an assets-for-shares swap.

At the beginning of last year, Hongkew was made up of 25 unprofitable companies with total bank debt of 39 million Hong Kong dollars (\$5.04 million) and negative cash flow of around 4 million dollars, according to a government statement. Since then, the unprofitable businesses have been sold or turned around.

The company's main business now is an interest in a chocolate-manufacturing joint venture with China National Cereals, Oils & Foodstuffs Imports & Export Corp.

(AFP, Bloomberg, AFX)

New Multinational for China Some Criticize Investment Concern's Clout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — New China Hong Kong Group Ltd., a company made up of Singapore government-backed concerns, top Hong Kong investors and some major enterprises from China, will formally open its doors in Beijing on Thursday.

The Hong Kong-based company will participate in trade with China, as well as invest in industry, infrastructure and telecommunications property, according to a statement released by the company. It also will provide merchant-banking services.

The latest company to take a stake in New China Hong Kong is TDB Holdings Ltd., the investment arm of Singapore's Trade Development Board. The board announced Tuesday that TDB had taken a 10 percent stake.

But New China Hong Kong has already drawn some fire from Hong Kong analysts and politicians, who fear that its links with

Beijing will make it too powerful in the territory.

The Hongkong and Macao Affairs Office, which oversees China's interests in the colony, has a small stake in the company. What is more, some of Hong Kong's biggest business leaders are shareholders in the concern.

The company's statement did not mention the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office link. But one of the 13 Chinese companies involved in the venture, Beijing Hong Kong Development Co., is a subsidiary of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

"The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office only has an arm's-length involvement in the company," said a spokesman for New China. "When you are doing business in China, it is not unusual to be doing it with the government. This is no big deal."

Beijing controls a similar investment company, CITIC Pacific, which last week said it would invest

in China rather than Hong Kong until the Chinese-British conflict over political reform of the territory was resolved.

The territory's most liberal legislator, Martin Lee, disagrees. He intends to introduce the issue in the territory's Legislative Council this week. He says the presence of the political organization will damage the free-trade structure in Hong Kong.

Singapore companies, including TDB Holdings, will own a total of 12.5 percent of the new company's shares.

Some 30 prominent Hong Kong investors, including Stanley Ho's Shun Tak Shipping Co., will hold 55 percent. And about a dozen mainland Chinese enterprises will hold the remaining 32.5 percent.

"The company will concentrate on investment opportunities in China, Singapore and Hong Kong," said Tsui Tsun-tong, chairman of New China Hong Kong Group.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, and various regional indices like Kuala Lumpur Composite, Bangkok SET, Seoul Composite Stock, Taipei Weighted Price, Manila Composite, Jakarta Stock Index, New Zealand NZSE-40, and Bombay National Index. Includes a small line graph for the Hang Seng index.

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Wriggling Out of Australian Wool

Knight-Ridder

CANBERRA — Chinese, Indian and South Korean buyers are trying to get out of relatively high-priced wool contracts after a major slump in the already weak Australian market, the exporters association said Tuesday.

The Australian Council of Wool Exporters said that at 465 Australian cents a kilogram (\$6.93 a pound) on Tuesday the price was nearly one quarter below its level a year ago. The price had been as low as 457 cents last week, 38 cents below the previous week's level.

The council said that the recent decline of China's currency, the yuan, had forced Chinese woolen

mills to cut buying, while retail sales elsewhere were depressed by the global slump.

The council president, Don Booth, said some overseas buyers were trying to cancel contracts altogether, to defer or ignore payments and/or reduce the contract price.

"It's fairly widespread and it ranges across the board as to what sort of requests are being made," Mr. Booth said on Australian Broadcasting Corp. radio.

Such contract variations requests damaged confidence, he said, tending "to create a glut and as a consequence there's less active buying."

The executive director of the

Australian Council of Wool Selling Brokers, Lionel Ward, said the industry's "immediate prospects are not good."

He said problems with contracts were coming from people who saw the market fall 30 cents or 40 cents and were trying to cancel.

"It's nothing to do with falling demand so much as a reaction to lower prices. It always happens," Mr. Ward said.

But Mr. Ward said there "had not been the strong generation of industry confidence that was normally required in December, January and February," the period during which orders build up for the next northern winter.

Trading Firms Downgraded

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Moody's Investors Services Inc. downgraded Tuesday the credit ratings of two giant Japanese trading companies, Mitsubishi Corp. and Marubeni Corp., affecting \$4.2 billion of long-term debt.

The rating agency said the move reflected the growing risk arising from "significant investments in financial assets" and diversification by both companies in the late 1980s.

Mitsubishi's senior debt rating was lowered from Aa3 to A1, affecting \$2.4 billion in long-term debt.

Marubeni had its senior debt rating cut from A2 to A3 while its commercial-paper rating was lowered from prime-1 to prime-2, affecting \$1.8 billion in long-term debt.

"Despite the significant capital commitments, diversification may take longer" before contributing to the companies' earnings amid the global economic slowdown, Moody's said.

The two companies, like all other trading companies in Japan, moved into new businesses and linked up with manufacturers to counterbalance erosion in profits from the core trading business.

Very briefly:

- Komatsu Ltd. said it had agreed with Cummins Engine Co. of the United States on a venture that will produce and market diesel engines.
• Sumitomo Chemical Co. said its consolidated pretax profit tumbled 19 percent to 39.95 billion yen (\$330 million) in 1992.
• Tosen Corp. said its pretax profit fell 8.6 percent to 32.03 billion yen (\$265 million) in 1992. Exxon Corp. and Mobil Corp. each hold 25 percent stakes in Tosen.
• Mitsubishi Corp. said it would extend a loan of \$25 million to Western Platinum Ltd. of South Africa to help expand its mines to meet growing demand. The loan will be the first large-scale investment by a Japanese company since Western nations lifted trade sanctions in 1991.
• Hoegh Kong reported that the number of apartments sold in January fell 46.7 percent from December and 58.4 percent from a year earlier.
• Showa Denko KK said pretax profit tumbled to 3.36 billion yen in 1992 from 15.77 billion yen, mainly due to provisions for product-liability suits in the United States.
• Australian Provincial Newspapers, controlled by Dublin-based Independent Newspapers PLC, confirmed reports that it may soon be a player in pay television.
AFP, AFX, Bloomberg

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low/Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change, Open. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Subic Bay Project: Tough Time Luring Investors

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — A plan unveiled by Taiwan on Friday to help develop a 300 hectare (740 acre) industrial park at the former U.S. naval base of Subic Bay in the Philippines marks the latest effort by Taipei to lure businesses away from investing in mainland China, analysts said on Tuesday.

And, like the previous efforts, it will be a tough sell, they added. Taipei has sought to minimize

investment by Taiwan companies in the mainland because of its long political rivalry with Beijing.

Yet economic forces have proved more powerful than political ones. Taiwan businesses have been lured to the mainland by low wages, abundant labor and a common language. During the last decade, they have invested between \$5 billion and \$10 billion in China, private economists said.

In Subic Bay's favor is a geo-

graphical location that is at least in the proximity of where Taiwan companies have wanted to invest in recent years, analysts said.

The Philippines is adjacent to China and Vietnam, and not far from other Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, where Taiwan businesses have also invested billions of dollars, mostly in the last few years.

But the Philippines has been largely left out of Taiwan's Asian

investment boom, with only \$1.2 million of new funds authorized by Taiwan for investment.

The lack of interest is because of fears of political instability, corruption and safety that are not likely to be overcome easily.

"The success of the Subic Plan will depend on the government's ability to overcome those problems," said C.G. Lin, general secretary of the Taiwan Industrial Fasteners Institute.

Advertisement for Turkey's economic future. Title: 'A GIANT STEP FORWARD'. Text: 'A step taken into the future, a step bold and rewarding. Namely the step to reshape Turkey's economy.' Includes an image of a globe and a person.

ROYAL FCP MANAGEMENT S.A. Société Anonyme 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-28867. DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT: The BARCLAYS GLOBAL FUND will pay on March 1st, 1993 a dividend of USD 0.10 per share to the Unit-holders on record as of February 19th, 1993.

ROYAL FCP MANAGEMENT S.A. Société Anonyme 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-28867. DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT: THE ORIENT FUND will pay on March 1st, 1993 a dividend of USD 0.10 per share to the Unit-holders on record as of February 19th, 1993.

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SPORTS SOCCER

Rowan, at Sumo's Peak, Recalls Life at Bottom

United Press International
TOKYO — Chad Rowan, the Hawaiian-born wrestler who has become the first foreigner to reach the top rank in the ancient sport of sumo, remembers being so homesick that he cried every night when he began his career in Japan's optional sport five years ago.

At the age of 18, he found himself dealing with boys even younger than he, with their higher rankings in the rigid hierarchy of the sport, demanded unquestioning obedience of him, even though he knew almost no Japanese.

"Every day I got up wanting to learn a new word and a new skill," said Rowan, describing the discipline required to become promoted to yokozuna, or grand champion, the highest and most coveted sumo rank.

"You survive or you go back

home," the 23-year-old said Tuesday at a news conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club here. It was his first appearance before the foreign press since being promoted last month.

Wearing a light brown kimono, the 204-centimeter, 210-kilogram (6-foot-8-inch, 460-pound) Rowan, known here by his wrestling name of Akebono, or Sunrise, said he planned to sharpen further the techniques that were responsible for his ascent to yokozuna status, with 30 tournament victories since his debut in 1988.

Although a yokozuna cannot be demoted regardless of his performance, Rowan said he was determined not to let his performance slide because of his new status.

"I have to shut up, put up, wrestle everyone and win," he said.

The former high school basket-

ball player wrapped up the New Year Grand Sumo Tournament Jan. 24 with a 13-2 record, his second tournament victory in a row and his third in the last five, to earn promotion from ozeki (champion) to grand champion.

Rowan, who now speaks Japanese fluently, received a raise of 315,000 yen (\$2,600) to bring his monthly salary to 1,874,000 yen. He brushes aside any comparisons with U.S. football and basketball stars, who earn far more.

"The first thing people ask about is my salary," he said. But, he said, more important than the salary or the additional free time bestowed on a yokozuna was "the sport and the pride" in reaching the top.

"It's not like baseball, where you play and go home to a regular life," Rowan said. "You live sumo. After five years, people tell me I look more Japanese than American."

Royals' Montgomery Signs for \$11 Million, Angels Get 2d Bad Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Jeff Montgomery of the Kansas City Royals, who has had 72 saves the last two seasons, has joined the financial elite among the major league's relief pitchers, agreeing to a three-year, \$11 million contract.

The annual average of \$3,666,667, announced Monday, makes the fifth highest among relievers, the contract Randy Myers signed with the Chicago Cubs as a free agent two months ago.

The only reliever ahead of them financially are Tom Henke of Texas, John Franco of the New York Mets, Dennis Eckersley of Oakland and Bryan Harvey of Florida.

Montgomery, who earned \$2.46 million last year, had sought \$4.3 million in salary arbitration while the Royals had submitted \$3.25 million. The 31-year-old right-hander will receive a \$500,000 signing bonus and salaries of \$3.5 million, \$3 million and \$4 million. The Royals have an option for a fourth year for \$4 million.

Mark Portigal, who had been scheduled for a hearing on Tuesday, accepted Houston's offer of \$1,875,000, or \$12,500 above the midpoint between the arbitration figures. The pitcher had a \$1.15 million salary last year.

He was 5-3 with a 2.74 ERA in his first 11 starts last season, but he was 0-1 in his next four starts and went on the disabled list on July 17. He underwent surgery July 24 to remove bone chips and a spur from his right elbow.

The California Angels, for the second time this winter, may have made a bad deal.

They announced that third baseman Kelly Gruber, acquired in a trade with Toronto, would have arthroscopic surgery Tuesday on his left shoulder and may miss the start of the season.

The Angels last month acquired pitcher Jeff Tuss from Montreal only to learn that he was giving up baseball to go to college and play football. California finally got another player from the Expos.

The Angels, who apparently were unaware of the severity of Gruber's shoulder ailment, may ask the Blue Jays to change that deal or even cancel it.

The Angels sent infielder Luis Sojo to the Blue Jays in the December trade. California is required to pay Gruber \$2.5 million of his \$4 million salary for 1993.

"If we pursue something, it's probably going up to the league president," said Whitey Herzog, the Angels' vice president for player personnel. "I don't think we want Sojo back, but we don't want to be paying a guy \$2.5 million if he can't play, either."

Gruber, who turns 31 on Friday, apparently sustained the shoulder injury during the World Series, although he played in all six games. He had a scan on the shoulder last month and surgery was recommended last week.

With pitchers and catchers still a week or so away from reporting for spring training, contracts and arbitration hearings continue to occupy major league baseball.

In Texas, the Rangers have offered multiyear contracts to three young players, outfielder Juan Gonzalez, third baseman Dean Palmer and catcher Ivan Rodriguez. All three proposed contracts were believed to be for four years, plus a club option for a fifth.

None of the three is eligible for salary arbitration and the multiyear offers would represent a change of contract strategy for clubs. "Others have started doing it," said agent Jim Brunner, who represents the three Ranger players. Brunner declined to discuss the offers. (AP, NYT)



Diego Maradona, looking a bit winded, led the Argentine team through its paces in preparation for Friday's match against Brazil.

Argentina's Grand Night for Celebration

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Argentina will soon reach its 10th anniversary as a democracy. Before that, Friday brings the 100th year of a part of its culture that survived all the juntas, all the wars: soccer.

The national team will dance the night away in Buenos Aires, in a match against Brazil, and President Carlos Saul Menem will be there.

"I played football for as long as I can remember," he said. "It is the thing that formed me physically and it gave me a great deal spiritually. My dream was to play for Argentina."

Americans might, for once, permit, as the original use of the word football. This birthday of AFA, Argentina's Football Association, makes it officially the ninth oldest member of the world's largest sporting family.

And if the players catch the mood in River Plate's Monumental Stadium, they will play on a passion play showing the game is art. If the World Cup were being played Friday night, Argentina and Brazil would be first and second favorites to win the trophy.

By careful scheduling and considerable bartering, most of their Euro-mercenaries will be home for the match. It helped that Europeans have smaller fish to fry in qualifying matches toward the next World Cup.

As an Englishman whose country will on Wednesday merely be engaged in trying to fill up the net of San Marino's amateurs, I would prefer to be in Buenos Aires. Our forebears, after all, shipped the ball out to Latin America; and we are made to run around in circles trying to get it back occasionally.

I have no hangup with this. To have seen the best of Pelé and the best of Maradona is to be lifted beyond chauvinism.

Sure, Pelé was right on perfect and Diego Maradona's brilliance became flawed by temper. Yet he represents Argentina as I first knew it in 1978.

FIFA took an unwarranted risk in taking its World Cup finals that summer to a place run by murderous repressors. But as Argentina won match by match, millions of citizens came into the streets after years of curfew.

The sport that the generals procured to bless their rule became a catalyst by which the people liberated themselves. Soccer, of course, did not overthrow a junta; but what we saw and we shared in Argentina in 1978 accelerated the process that led to civilian government five years later.

Argentine soccer then, as now, was a struggle between fair and foul. César Menotti's 1978 team ran with a rare and frenetic belief in attack. And though his successor, Carlos Bilardo, built around Maradona a deserving 1986 World Cup winning side, the same Bilardo and the same declining Maradona backed their way to the final of the 1990 tournament in Italy.

That is not my view alone. Returning to Buenos Aires 18 months

ago, I met Argentines from all walks of life still apologetic over the litany of fouls that reaped Argentina 37 yellow cards and six reds in Italy.

They disagreed with their president, who still insisted that Argentina had been robbed by vindictive refereeing. Yet Menem gained wide approval for his opinion that Maradona, the symbol of fallen glory, needed treatment and not imprisonment for his cocaine addiction.

With Friday's Argentina-Brazil match in mind, a Maradona hooked on drugs seems surely no more of an evil than Garrincha, the instinctive Brazilian winger of the 1950s, dying of alcohol poisoning?

Whether or not Maradona fell into criminal hands in Naples is not proved. But in treating his drug problem sympathetically, Argentina believed it could salvage a national hero.

Friday might tell whether Maradona can come back all the way. He will play, probably as captain, and even a glimpse of pure Maradona would make it difficult to leave him out when Argentina plays Denmark — the champion of South America versus the champion of Europe — on Feb. 24.

At 32, his enemy is age. And while he was drying out, a new manager, Alfio Basile, was rebuilding a better, cleaner national team.

Basile says there is room for "the best player this country ever produced." Ever? A century is longer than anyone's memory, and Buenos Aires will be alive this week with aficionados championing Alfredo Di Stefano, star of the Real Madrid teams in the 1950s, or José Manuel Moreno, the River Plate inside forward of the 1930s and 1940s, or Enrique Omar Sívori, a supreme ball player and a lethal left-foot finisher, for whom Juventus of Italy paid a world record \$135,000 in 1957.

TIME EMBELLISHES, time blurs, and a nation now hopes time cures in the case of Maradona. But if we can intrude on their party, there are many in Europe who fear that with Maradona comes the eternal Latin American struggle. The warning was writ large a month ago in Spain, a country that gave Argentina its bloodline and its name even before the British arrived to build a railway and a soccer legacy.

When Tenerife beat Sevilla, 3-0, in the Spanish league there were 13 yellow cards and three red in a brewing contest that owed much to interracemic Argentine bickering. Tenerife is managed by Jorge Valdano, a follower of the romantic ideals of Menotti; Sevilla has amassed 91 yellow cards and 12 red ones under the management of Bilardo.

Two of the three men sent off were Argentines, one inevitably was Maradona. And with Diego Simeone, another Argentine, accused of fighting with police, the spite overlapped the 90 minutes.

Bilardo compared Valdano, his center forward in 1986, to a thief in white gloves. Valdano retorted that defeat soured Bilardo and that "it is significant that despite leading his country to two World Cup finals, Bilardo is public enemy No. 1 in Argentina."

Come, come, gentlemen, please. Friday is the night for celebration. A truce is in order, a time for Argentina and all the friends it has in soccer to show it can still turn on the style in the round ball game.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

The Venerables

Soccer's oldest national associations:

1863	England
1873	Scotland
1876	Wales
1880	Northern Ireland
1889	Denmark, the Netherlands
1891	New Zealand
1892	Singapore
1893	Argentina
1895	Belgium, Chile, Switzerland
1896	Italy
1900	Germany, Malta, Uruguay

The Venerables

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DENNIS THE MENACE



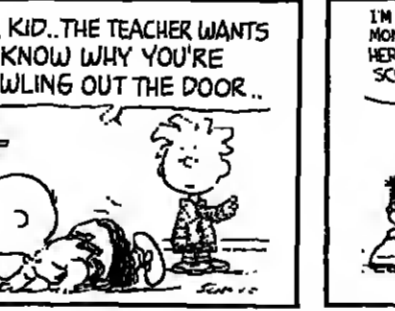
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



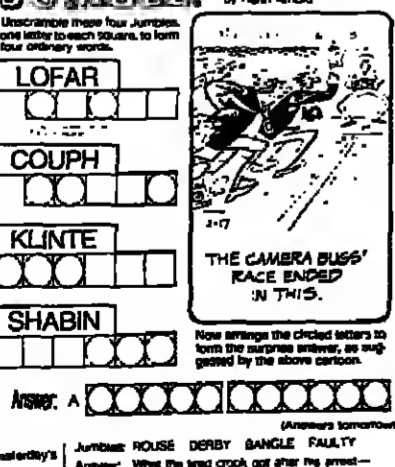
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



LOFAR



BLONDIE



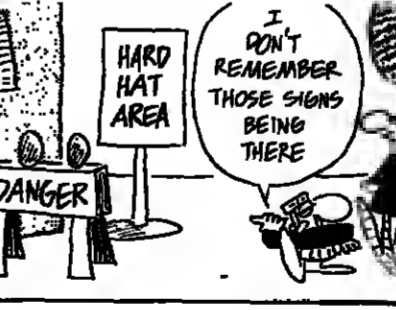
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SPORTS

In Neo-Capitalist Russia, the Stampede Is on for the Sports Ruble

By Filip Bondy

Pro Sports of Moscow, a fledgling talent agency loosely modeled after high-powered companies in the United States, recently began signing contracts with the parents of Russian children...

In Russia, apparently, top-level sports will survive, contrary to dire predictions offered not so long ago. After producing 111 medals for the United Team at the Olympics in Barcelona...

in addition to Western corporations. We've just started looking for sponsors, but already experienced three or four. The Reebok deal was important for reasons other than the sheer dollar figure...

1993 Baltic Games, where 350 athletes from the former Soviet Union will compete. "I tell clients, now's the time to make contacts," said Mr. Dixon, who attended the marketing seminar in Moscow...

said. "I thought about it for a while, signing away a kid for 10 years, and I'm not sure if that system is beneficial or harmful. It's hard for us to judge. We don't see the pain or despair."

Bearcats' Coach and Players Save Aggression for the Court

By Steve Berkowitz

CINCINNATI — If ever there was a team that mirrored its coach, it is the Cincinnati Bearcats led by Bob Huggins...

to win. He wants us to go all the way, and if getting on us is what it takes, that's what he does on the court...

2 Winners in New Orleans

The Associated Press

With Mardi Gras going at full speed, it only seemed fitting that the only games involving top-25 teams on Monday night took place in New Orleans...

No. 21 New Orleans won, 69-41, by holding Louisiana Tech to 13 points in the first half, taking control with a 26-6 run after the score was tied 4-4...

SIDELINES

NFL Free Agents Have Week's Wait

NEW YORK (AP) — NFL restricted free agents will have to wait an extra week before they can sign with new teams, with the league and an attorney for the players agreeing Monday that March 1 would be the start of the signing period...

For the Record

The Johnnie Walker World Championship, golf's richest tournament with a \$2.7 million purse, will return to the Trolley Golf Club course in Montego Bay, Jamaica, on Dec. 16-19, promoters announced.



BACK TO EARTH — Harold Miner's slam dunk wound up in the hand of Dikembe Mutombo, whose buzzer-beating shot forced the first overtime. But Miami, with six consecutive overtime losses this NBA season, won in the second extra period and Denver fell for the 22d time in 25 road games.

A coach "will take a guy out of a game and say, 'What are you doing?' but he doesn't really want him to answer. 'If I ask questions, I want answers.' He pushes and pushes and pushes..."

He played college ball at West Virginia, then embarked on a coaching career that has taken him from Walsh College, a small school in Canton, Ohio, where he began coaching in 1980...

Exel, one of four former junior college players who start for Cincinnati, which has two other former junior college players in its regular playing rotation. "We're supposed to have that attitude like we don't care or we're only here for basketball," Huggins doesn't have us thinking that way. He cares for us.

New TV Eurosport: With a 'Dish,' More Games From U.S.

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Officials of Europe's new television sports network said Tuesday that the channel is still negotiating details of its programming, which will bring more American sports for some cable viewers but less for others, depending on which channel they received before...

Europe's two sports TV channels, Eurosport and the European Sports Network, will go dark on Feb. 28 and merge their joint operations into a single service that will begin operation March 1.

The new channel, also to be known as Eurosport, will be broadcast on the Astra 1A and Eutelsat II F1 satellites with simultaneous commentaries in English, German and Dutch.

A separate French version, containing a nightly magazine program and more of the sports popular with Francophone viewers, will be broadcast on the Telcom 2A satellite.

This means that fans in France expecting an evening of college basketball may wind up instead with a couple of hours of kickboxing, unless they have their own satellite dishes.

Although Eurosport insists that it is introducing a single service for the entire continent, the widely differing tastes in each country appear to call for a series of regional variants, according to critics.

But this should not be of concern to those who own satellite dishes. They will be able to pull in the general service from virtually anywhere in Europe, network officials said, without the need of decoding devices.

Under the old regime, Eurosport mark I had access to most of the continental European sports and the European Sports Network had a lock on the American sports. The European Sports Network is known as Screensport in Britain, Sportkanal in Germany and Sportnet in the Nordic countries.

The merged channel will show a total of 27 National Football League games next season, including the Super Bowl; college basketball once a week; one National Hockey League game a week, plus several games from the Stanley Cup finals in May, and Indy car racing, with the exception of the 500.

There are no plans at the moment to broadcast major league baseball games, officials said. Officials said the full program schedule still is being worked out at Eurosport's headquarters in Paris. The company estimates that some 42 million potential viewers will be able to receive its broadcasts via satellite or cable.

It's easy to subscribe in Vienna just call: 940611.210

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference (Atlantic, Central, Western) and Western Conference (Midwest, Pacific).

Table showing Major College Scores for various teams like Georgetown, Duke, and others.

Table showing HOCKEY NHL Standings for various teams like Pittsburgh, New York, and others.

Table showing WALSLEY CONFERENCE and CAMPBELL CONFERENCE standings for various teams.

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing Monday's Results for various sports including basketball, football, and tennis.

TRANSACTIONS

Table showing Transactions for various sports including basketball, football, and tennis.

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POSTCARD

Thoreau's New Book

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — After existing in hundreds of scattered pages, some scrawled in his barely decipherable hand on the backs of letters and broadsides to save paper, Henry David Thoreau's last important research and writing project will be published on April 20. It is his first new book to appear in 125 years.

Thoreau scholars consider the newly titled "Faith in a Seed," which combines his "Dispersion of Seeds" with other late natural history writings, a major contribution to American literature. Because of its trail-blazing scientific material, they say, it adds a new chapter to understanding the author of "Walden," "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," "The Maine Woods" and "Cape Cod."

"The new book tells us that Thoreau is a pioneering scientist as well as a humanist," says Robert D. Richardson Jr., professor of American literature in the College of Letters at Wesleyan University and author of a biography, "Thoreau: A Life of the Mind."

Dean didn't so much make a new discovery as solve a puzzle. By studying the different inks and the age of the papers used by Thoreau, and consulting Thoreau's journals, he was able to determine the sequence of the pages and approximate when they were written.

It took him 10 years to put the manuscript together. Dean, who is 39 and lives in Ayden, North Carolina, and his wife own a small company that offers business advice on personnel and printed materials in Japan.

The task of making sense out of the rough drafts, transcribing the scrawled words and arranging the

proper sequence of the random pages seemed too daunting to scholars. But not to Dean, who built on the work of earlier Thoreau scholars, including Thomas Blanding, who had transcribed almost all of "The Dispersion of Seeds" from a microfilm copy. Only after these transcripts were typed onto a computer disk did it become possible to make sense of the entire manuscript.

Thoreau had left three trunks of manuscripts, including notebooks and nature writings. The unpublished Thoreau material was bought in 1940 at an auction by Dr. Albert A. Berg, a consulting surgeon at Mount Sinai and Montefiore Hospitals, for the Berg Collection.

"Walden" is about the growth of the self; "The Dispersion of Seeds" is about the growth of communities and the rise of new generations.

Thoreau has been popularly regarded as an eccentric individualist, tramping in the woods, living off nuts and berries, fishing in Walden Pond and generally avoiding human contact.

But historians emphasize that he was an abolitionist, an active participant in the Underground Railroad who sheltered escaping slaves in his family's house, and an early advocate of civil disobedience, famously spending one night in jail for refusing to pay a poll tax.

Now, thanks to the new book, Thoreau can be recognized as one of the first American writers to emphasize the unbroken link between science and literature. He saw no clash between the two cultures, believing that nature and the humanities together led to knowledge.

Thoreau was the first Anglo-American field ecologist to be strongly influenced by Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection and adaptation.

"The Dispersion of Seeds" challenges a theory that some plants spring spontaneously to life, independent of roots, cuttings or seeds.

In a phrase adapted for the title of the new book, Thoreau writes: "Though I do not believe that a plant will spring up where no seed has been, I have great faith in a seed. Convince me that you have a seed there, and I am prepared to expect wonders."

Ancient Abbey Is Reborn in a Computer

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune
CLUNY, France — Razed after the French Revolution, what was once the largest church in Christendom has left a ghostly void in this medieval town in central France. Now the abbey church of Cluny is taking on a more tangible form in the memory of a computer.

With its vaulted ceilings and forests of columns, its sculptures and paintings, its illuminated manuscripts, its floors of inlaid marble, its stained glass, its chanting and ceremonies, Cluny was the artistic and intellectual as well as the spiritual heart of medieval Europe. The historian Georges Duby described it as the place where "all the magnificences of the world" could be found.

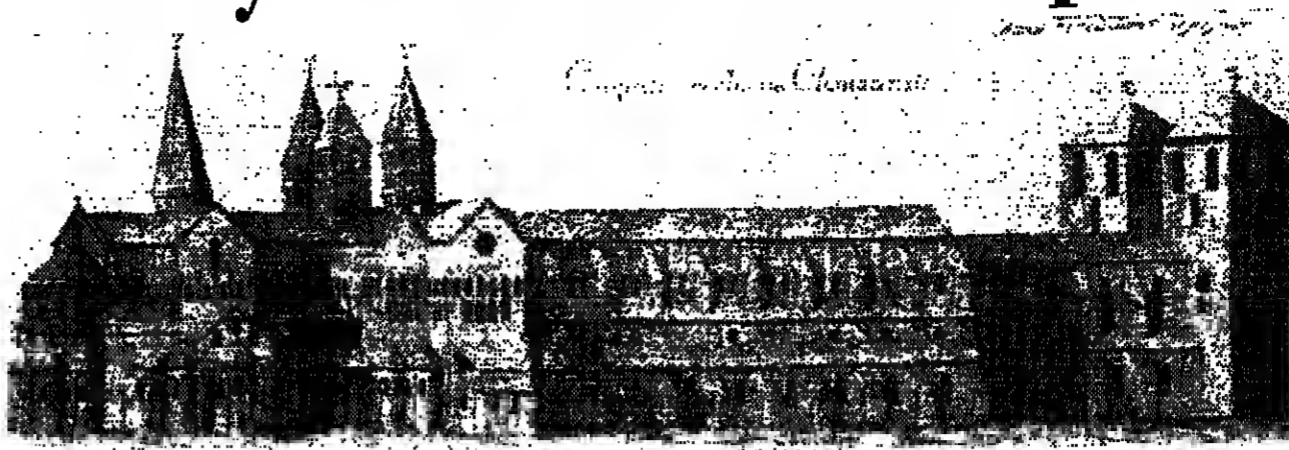
Today, thanks to the collaboration of a museum curator, a couple of young computer programmers and graphics experts at IBM France, plus the life's work of a Harvard professor, it is possible to "visit" a convincing recreation of the massive abbey.

Using computer-aided design technology, the researchers have pieced together a video sequence that enables viewers to imagine themselves perambulating down the abbey's 187-meter-long (614 feet), stone-vaulted nave. And this week, Dominique Vingtain, the curator of the Oclier Museum in Cluny, will put on a headpiece that will let her explore the vanished building in virtual reality, with the images changing to reflect the movements of her head.

However realistic, the computer video images require a leap of the imagination to visualize just how vast the abbey was. Standing by the vestiges of its front portal, Vingtain pointed to a line of trees in the misty distance. That, she said, marked the abbey's eastern extremity. The only part of the church left standing is one of its two belltowers, open now to the winds and filled with the rustling and swooping of hundreds of birds.

The abbey was the world's largest Christian building until the construction more than four centuries later of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, which was only marginally bigger. As the heart of the Cluniac Order of Benedictines, it ruled nearly 1,200 other monasteries around Europe. After the popes, the princely abbots of Cluny were the most powerful and influential prelates of the Middle Ages, and their pied-à-terre in Paris is now the National Museum of the Middle Ages.

By the time of the French Revolution in 1789, the many hundreds of monks at Cluny at the height of its power had declined to fewer than 40. The monastery was declared property of the state in 1790,



A 1703 depiction of Cluny; one of the "ridiculous monsters" of the surviving friezes.

and the last monks left, unlamented by the local population whose tithes and taxes went to pay for Cluny's magnificence.

Neglected, looted and vandalized, the abbey was sold in 1793 to local merchants, who blasted it apart with explosives to quarry the thick blocks of limestone and pry out the monumental wooden beams. The demolition was halted in 1823, but by this time little remained except a few tantalizing hints of what had been, including the bellry, a jewel-like Gothic chapel and a medieval granary built of solid stone. Cluny, with its biggedy-piggidy streets of medieval houses, became a melancholy backwater off the route from Paris to Lyon, which is what it remains despite efforts to revive its past and attract more tourists.

Serious scientific research into the architecture of the vanished abbey began in 1928 with the arrival of a young Harvard professor, Kenneth John Conant, who over the next 22 years excavated 89 pits in order to figure out the dimensions of the building and gain some idea of how it was constructed. He unearthed more than 6,000 fragments of sculpture and stone, filled seven volumes and 21 sketch pads with meticulous notes and drawings, amassing a collection of photographs, compiled a detailed ground plan of the abbey and published a book on his findings in France.

Conant, who died in 1984, left all his findings to the Oclier Museum, which is housed in the abbey's palace in the town and is named after the 19th-century doctor who started what has become the world's largest collection of medieval stonework.

The computer recreation is the result of a meeting in November 1990 between Conant and two students at the engineering college housed in the monastery's 18th-century classical-style cloister (with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, Cluny is Europe's smallest university town).

The students, Christian Pere and Philippe Marécaux wanted to use computer design techniques to explain how the abbey was constructed. She showed them the wealth of measurements and conjectures they had made by measuring and conjecturing to map the main architectural features of the church. IBM became interested in the project and made available its research laboratories along with graphics and modeling specialists who helped turn the skeletal designs of the two students into realistic, and as far as can be known, accurate images with animation and colors matched to the existing stonework.

"It was a true partnership," Vingtain said. "We did not have the money or the engineering skills to do it. They did not have the historical or artistic knowledge."

The result, she added, is a "coherent" hypothesis based on Conant's findings, which will be amplified this year when excavations resume in the abbey's transept.

While the computer reconstruction gives a good idea of the size and luminosity of the great church, Vingtain acknowledges that it is also "slightly barren" in that it lacks the wealth of artistic detail that made Cluny famous.

The monastery reformed the Benedictine rule of prayer and manual labor; instead it emphasized scholarship and artistic accomplishment, leaving hired hands to work its vast estates.

Surviving fragments and capitals show how remarkable these accomplishments were. Even friezes that were high above ground were carved with exquisite detail, to be seen only, the monks believed, by God. Many of the Romanesque sculptures show mythical animals, birds and plants — which was not to everyone's liking. St. Bernard of Clairvaux railed against



"these ridiculous monsters... these creatures who are half beast and half man."

Cluny is remembered as a center of learning and beauty that helped keep civilization alive through periods of war, plague and barbarism; which gave refuge to the philosopher Abelard and many other scholars; which created a library of manuscript books that is now the pride of France's National Library and which sent its architects and artists all over Europe to create beautiful churches in the Cluniac style.

While archaeologists, art historians, medievalists and now computer specialists are drawn to Cluny by its cultural and scientific challenges, the monastery's spiritual tradition has moved to the neighboring village of Taizé, where Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox set up an ecumenical center dedicated to reconciliation after World War II. Every year, tens of thousands of young people go to Taizé on pilgrimages and retreats, passing on the way Cluny's surviving bellry, towering over the rounded green hills of Burgundy as if to call the ghosts to prayer.

'Bodyguard' Cleans Up At Razzie Nominations

The box-office smash "The Bodyguard" tops the crop of contenders for the worst film of 1992. In the Golden Raspberry annual pindown, "The Bodyguard," which grossed more than \$100 million, was picked in seven categories, including worst picture, worst actor (Kevin Costner), worst actress (Whitney Houston) and worst new star (Costner's haircut). Sailing right behind "The Bodyguard" was "Christopher Columbus: The Discovery," with six nominations. Other nominees for worst actor included Michael Douglas, Jack Nicholson, Sylvester Stallone and Tom Selleck. For worst actress: Kim Basinger, Lorraine Bracco, Melanie Griffith and Sean Young. The nominations for the Academy Awards are out Wednesday. Wanna compare lists?

And the critics continue to rant: The TV version of how a royal marriage went to the dogs is out, and one critic said the dogs may be the best part of it. "The corage were excellent," said Nancy Banks-Smith in The Guardian of the portraiture of the royal dogs in "Diana: Her True Story." "Indistinguishable from the real thing and very well-behaved." Critics had already panned the movie — which details the disintegration of the marriage of Prince Charles and Princess Diana — at the preview, and the bashing continued, either outright or indirectly. It is "dreadfully watchable," said Marvleen Paton of the Daily Express.

The eldest son of King Hussein of Jordan, Prince Abdullah, 31, has become engaged to Rania Yassir, a 21-year-old Jordanian of Palestinian origin, according to a source close to the royal family.

Whether Timothy Leary, the LSD-proselytizing, psychedelic prophet of the 60s? The 72-year-old Leary was in Miami recently for a conference called "Beyond Dying." "To be safe, he has arranged to have his wife, who has arranged to have his wife, instructed," he said, "that I do not want to be brought back during a Republican administration."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 6 & 10

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Columns include Today, High, Low, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind.

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CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from Feb. 16.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

BOOKS

THE LAST SPY
By Bob Reiss. 300 pages. \$20. Simon and Schuster.
Reviewed by James Polk
WHAT better hiding place for a KGB agent in the United States at the height of the Cold War — gathering and forwarding information, making contacts, gaining access — than as a reporter for The Washington Post?

neer on the Staten Island ferry, among others, are part of the same network. Their problem is the KGB no longer remembers that they are. The story begins many years earlier. In the depths of Siberia is an exact replica of the western Massachusetts town of Smith Falls. Populated with a carefully selected group of children brought up as typical Americans, except for extensive political indoctrination and training in the craft of espionage, the town is a site for nurturing future master spies. After years of rigorous preparation, the pipe-smoking father-figure Yuri, who oversees the operation, dispatches his charges to infiltrate centers of American power and report back what they find.

He is considered one of the paper's brightest stars. Any spy agency, if only it remembered, would consider itself truly blessed to have any one of them on the payroll. The bureaucratic fog that was the Soviet Union has now turned into the chaos of its aftermath. In the turmoil, those few leaders of the KGB and the government who knew about the project have died without passing the secret on to their successors. So much for long-range planning in a police state.

But the agents, now thoroughly in place, are still gathering and transmitting information. Why and for whom? To at least one spy, it doesn't add up. Naturally inquisitive and willing to pursue the unlikely speculation, James Ash was born to be a reporter. But now the attributes which make him such an asset to both The Post and KGB has one of his employers uncomfortable — so uncomfortable that he is marked for death. Ash has begun questioning his assignments, all right for a reporter perhaps, but not for a spy. It begins to look to him as if the carefully structured apparatus he has been a part of for virtually his entire life is running out of control. He also falls in love with an outsider, something else a good spy should never do. He is drawn to Jennifer Knowles, the sexy host of a late night radio talk

show, whose peculiar ideas of a first date is to attend a Ku Klux Klan rally in Maryland. Ash, living in a cell of deceit since childhood, is suddenly confronted with a world he knows nothing about. Why is this woman interested in him? Is she FBI? Or a KGB agent checking up on his performance? Ash starts to feel that he is being closed in on from all sides, and so he flees to the real Smith Falls. Besides being a thoroughly engaging thriller, "The Last Spy" is a provocative novel that explores how humans behave when their world collapses around them, leaving only doubts amid the rubble. James Polk, who writes frequently about contemporary fiction, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

Table of best-selling books in FICITION and NONFICTION categories, listing titles, authors, and weeks on list.

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Table of best-selling books in FICITION and NONFICTION categories, listing titles, authors, and weeks on list.

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